

periodical

# *The* AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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NUMBER 4

*JULY 15, 1924*

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**A Backwoods Riflemaker**

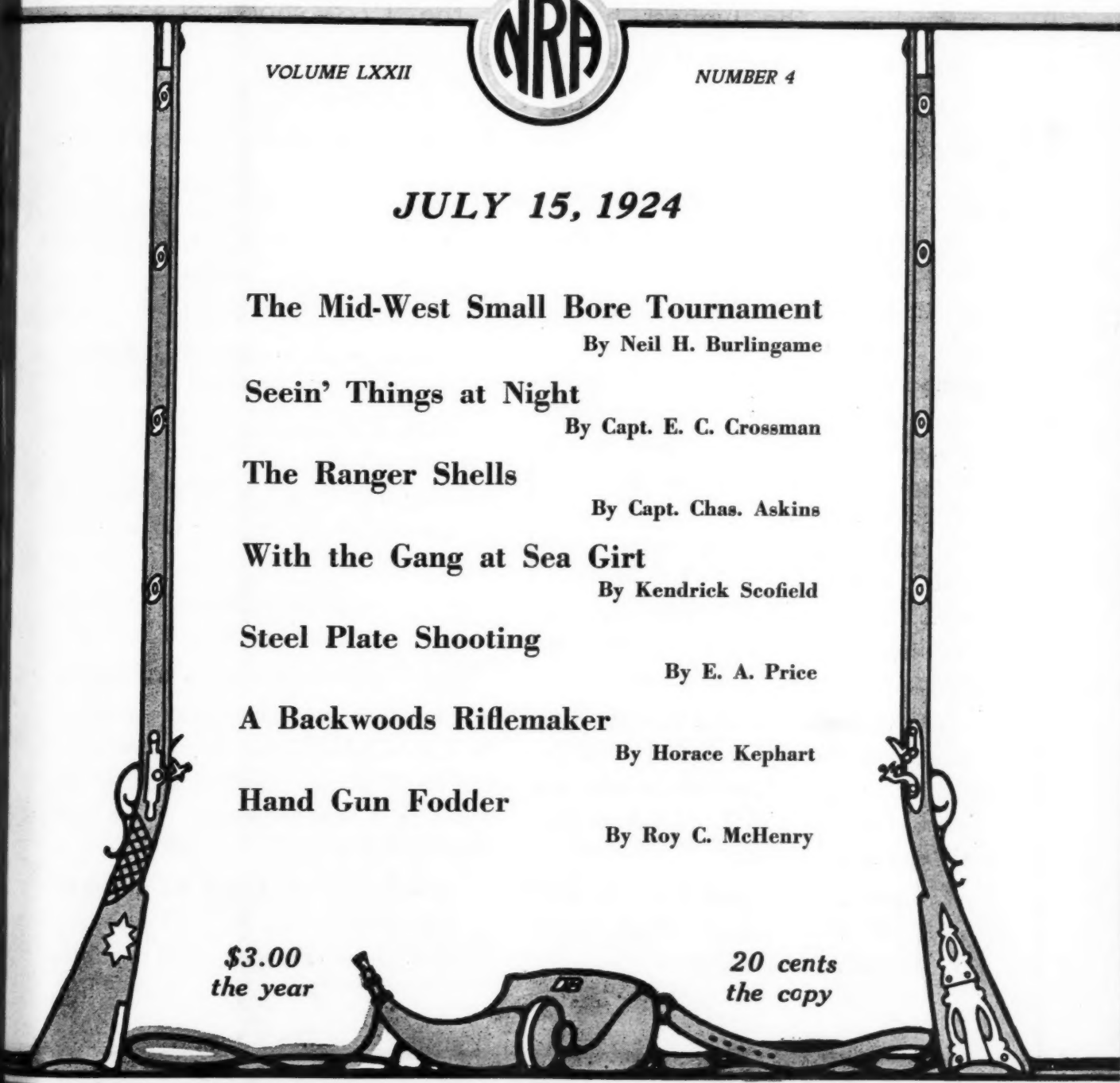
By Horace Kephart

**Hand Gun Fodder**

By Roy C. McHenry

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the year

**20 cents**  
the copy



# US .22 N.R.A. Makes Clean Sweep

## Olympic Small-bore Rifle Championships

TO its already long list of important wins, the US .22 N.R.A. has added the Olympic miniature (.22 calibre) rifle championships—the highest honors of the 1924 shooting season. Competing against the ammunition of the world, this famous American-made .22 swept the boards; winning all three world's championship events and establishing one world's mark which will stand for many a day.

### OLYMPIC SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP (.22 rifle—50 meters)

In this match, there were seventy competitors representing nineteen nations. It was won by Pierre Coquellin de Lisle of France, whose sensational score of 398x400 is a new world's record. Second place went to Private M. W. Dinwiddie, District of Columbia National Guard, with a score of 396 x 400 which stood as a world's mark almost to the end of the match when M. de Lisle registered two perfect one-hundreds and two ninety-nines.

M. de Lisle, the new world's champion, as well as Private Dinwiddie, shot the US .22 N.R.A. as did the next four men, giving the US .22 N.R.A. the first six places as follows:

- |                              |     |     |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. M. de Lisle, France       | - - | 398 |
| 2. M. W. Dinwiddie, U. S. A. |     | 396 |
| 3. Hartman, Switzerland      | - - | 394 |

- |                            |       |     |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|
| 4. Tseslof, Finland        | - - - | 393 |
| 5. (Tied) Knutsson, Sweden | -     | 392 |
| 6. Reich, Switzerland      |       |     |

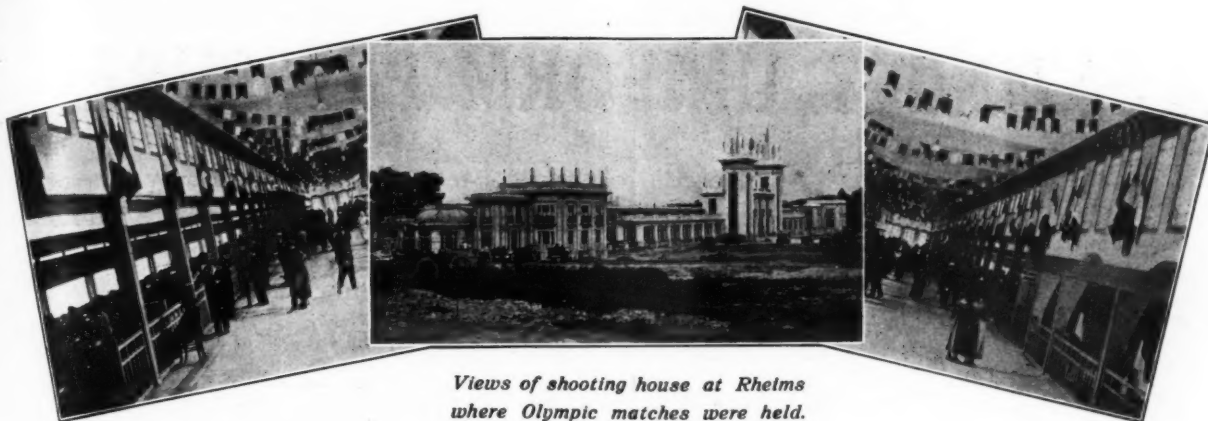
### WOMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP OF WORLD (.22 rifle—50 meters)

Mme. Catherneau of France is the new woman champion of the world. Shooting the US .22 N. R. A., she led all competitors by running up a score of 193 x 200.

### RE-ENTRY MATCHES (.22 rifle—50 meters)

The first three places in these matches were won by shooters using the US .22 N. R. A. Scoring was on the basis of the greatest number of possibles of four shots each. The final ranking follows:

- |                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. M.W. Dinwiddie, U.S.A. | 87 possibles |
| 2. J. B. Grier, U. S. A.  | 65 possibles |
| 3. Mos Miard, France      | 50 possibles |



*Views of shooting house at Rheims  
where Olympic matches were held.*

#### PISTOL MATCHES

Not only did the US .22 N. R. A. make a clean sweep of the small-bore rifle matches but this super-accurate .22 was used by the winners of the first six places in the Olympic rapid-fire pistol match.

In addition, Signor Aranz of Argentina, who used the US .22 N. R. A., was the winner of the individual pistol championship of the world with his score of 533, until it was reduced ten points on a claim that he had put one "bull" on the Swiss target. This changed the standing giving the US .22 N. R. A. second

and third places with scores of 527 by P. Van Asbrock of Belgium and M. Therman of Denmark, respectively.

Twenty scores of 500 or over were made in the foregoing pistol match. Ten of these scores were shot with the US .22 N. R. A.—as many as were made by all other makes combined.

The US .22 N. R. A. also scored heavily in the team pistol championship. Of the thirty-five pistol experts on the first seven five-man teams, twenty-five used this famous .22 ammunition exclusively.

A genuine clean-up of the Olympic small-bore rifle matches, topped off with a splendid showing in the pistol matches, places the US .22 N. R. A. still further in the lead as the world's champion .22 long-rifle cartridge. Both here and abroad it is the outstanding favorite of expert riflemen and pistol-shots.

The showing of the US .22 N. R. A. at the Olympics should help you to decide what ammunition to use at the coming national matches. Be among the leaders at Camp Perry by shooting the US .22 N. R. A.




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# AMAZINGLY UNIFORM PRESSURES

Records of recent tests of du Pont powders at Brandywine Laboratory, Wilmington, Delaware, show a uniformity of pressure probably never before equalled in shotgun shell loading.

(Ten consecutive shots in each load with each make of shell.)

Load	Powder	*Make of Shell	Av. Breech Pressure	Remarks
2¾ drs.—1 oz. 7C	du Pont	No. 3	6,000 lbs./Sq. In.	Average pressure variation with five makes of shells only 400 lbs./sq. inch.
"	"	4	6,200 "	
"	"	1	6,300 "	
"	"	2	6,300 "	
"	"	5	6,400 "	
Average Breech Pressure—			6,200 lbs./Sq. In.	
3 drs.—1 oz. 7C	du Pont	No. 3	6,100 lbs./Sq. In.	Average pressure variation with five different makes of shells only 1,200 lbs. per square inch.
"	"	2	7,000 "	
"	"	1	7,200 "	
"	"	4	7,300 "	
"	"	5	7,300 "	
Average Breech Pressure—			7,000 lbs./Sq. In.	
3 drs.—1¼ oz. 7C	du Pont	No. 3	7,500 lbs./Sq. In.	Average pressure variation with five makes of shells only 1,100 lbs./sq. inch.
"	"	5	8,300 "	
"	"	1	8,400 "	
"	"	4	8,400 "	
"	"	2	8,600 "	
Average Breech Pressure—			8,200 lbs./Sq. In.	
3½ drs.—1¼ oz. 7C	du Pont	No. 3	9,700 lbs./Sq. In.	Average pressure variation with five makes of shells only 1,300 lbs./sq. inch.
"	"	1	10,200 "	
"	"	5	10,700 "	
"	"	4	10,900 "	
"	"	2	11,000 "	
Average Breech Pressure—			10,500 lbs./Sq. In.	
3½ drs.—1¾ oz. 7C	du Pont	No. 3	11,400 lbs./Sq. In.	Average pressure variation with five makes of shells only 1,600 lbs./sq. inch.
"	"	1	12,300 "	
"	"	2	12,900 "	
"	"	5	12,900 "	
"	"	4	13,000 "	
Average Breech Pressure—			12,500 lbs./Sq. In.	

1¾ ounces of shot in 12-gauge is an abnormal load, and is not standard with the ammunition manufacturers, nor is it recommended by us. This test is included merely to show how well du Pont Powders handle even abnormal shot loads.

\* Shells used were the well-known brands of the five largest ammunition manufacturers in the United States.

Du Pont makes powder, not shells. Du Pont powders are obtainable in all standard shells. If you "know what you shoot, and shoot what you know," confidence, skill and pleasure will result.

*If you want the best in powder ask for these brands when buying shotgun shells*

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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC.

SPORTING POWDER DIVISION

Wilmington

Delaware









# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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## Mid-Western Small Bore Matches Make History

By Neil H. Burlingame

**T**HE first annual Mid-Western Small Bore Championship Matches, held at Fort Sheridan July 5th and 6th, were a success both from the standpoint of numbers participating and in the quality of scores made by a majority of the competitors.

The number of entries had been expected to be larger. It was known all along, however, that Chicago would furnish a considerable part of the attendance, and when Chicago business houses generally announced a three day holiday for employees, at least half of the shooters who were counted upon to attend were dragged away by wives and sweet-hearts to vacation spots more in keeping with the feminine notion of holidaying.

Nevertheless, over one hundred dyed-in-the-wool bugs, and some not so dyed, paid their sixty cents commutation, or begged, borrowed or hooked rides with friend or stranger, and put in two days of about the most enjoyable shooting competition one can imagine; certainly the largest and best outdoor competition ever witnessed in this section of the country.

Weather was more than good—it was perfect. A heavy mirage, yes, but a twelve o'clock breeze, cool and gentle and even, lowered the heat of the sun's rays to a companionable temperature and provided shooting conditions which pretty generally kept bullets close to the center and men's shirts on their back in a dry and comfortable condition.

Most of the competitors had never before seen or participated in outdoor small bore shooting, and taking this into consideration the record of scores made is believed to be a remarkable one, especially that of the ladies who turned out in goodly numbers.

The first day was devoted largely to re-entry events. The first stage of the two special Camp Perry matches were also fired on Saturday. The re-entries were so popular that about twenty competitors over-purchased their capacity to shoot and had to finish up by sandwiching in as best they could during the second day.

A fair portion of the riflemen had participated in the big bore Long Range Championship of Illinois on the Fourth, which dragged well into the evening, and were slow in arriving Saturday morning. By ten o'clock, however, there was a good crowd and long before noon the ranges were filled and were kept busy until the last team squads had fired Sunday night. With the exception of a little confusion Sunday afternoon when laxity on the part of range officers, appointed temporarily to take the places of the regular officers, caused delay in the firing of team squads, everything ran as smoothly as could be asked for.

Iron sights were much in evidence as was also considerable highly specialized equipment. A. O. Neidner of Dowagiac, Michigan, Technical Officer of the tournament, who also turned in some medal-winning scores, witnessed some of his own gunsmithing contribution to the general high order of the competition. Of interest to dozens who inspected it, was his \$200 "giant" telescope which he used both on the 4th on his service rifle and during the small bore shooting on his .22 Springfield.

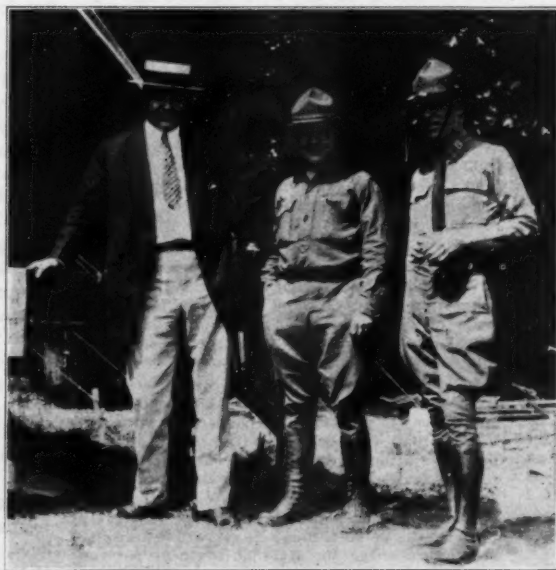
Brig. Gen. Fred. H. Phillips, Jr., dropped in on the boys about noon Sunday, after having paid a similar visit on the 4th to the Eastern brethren at Sea Girt, and

was kept busy until evening talking with old National Match acquaintances and making new friends among the "Westerners."

Of particular gratification to Illinois men was the appearance of E. Valentine and E. C. Uhlig from the other end of the State, both members of the East St. Louis Rifle Club.

Great credit was voted to Executive Officer T. G. Lively and his aids for careful, though brief, preparation and for efficient conduct of the tournament, and to Chief Statistical Officer D. C. Crumlish, who put in many nights of hard work previous to, during and after the tournament. Crumlish stuck grimly to his "desk" throughout the two days of firing.

Probably the two best performances recorded were those of Miss Monahan, sister of the Redoubtable (Continued on Page 12)



General Phillips, I. W. Parker, Jr. and Captain Lindroth  
At the Mid-West Meet



# "Seein' Things at Night"

By Capt. Edward C. Crossman

**T**HIS story is not written for the reading of the average police officer, even though it pertains to his equipment. If the deductions of my observations are not incorrect, the fact that a revolver or pistol has any sights at all would be a considerable surprise to our friend, the preserver of the peace. Wherefore an article written about improvements on said sights would strike him as about as sensible as a story on how to remove the feathers from a turtle.

It may be, though, by precept and example, the fact of said sights and the suggested improvements, may be invited to the attention of the policeman by some pistol shooting reader of this screed.

My friend Walter Roper, up at Springfield, who is not unconnected with the venerable firm of Smith & Wesson, wants to know why the policeman, who is called on now and then to pull off extemporaneous and hasty target shooting in poor light, insists on using a front sight which is mostly invisible in ordinary light and a total loss in poor light.

Part of the answer lies in my remark as to the failure of the average officer to notice any sights whatever, the other lies, likely, in the pigheaded rules of police department competitions which discourage the interested officer from trying out such little things in target work.

Walter says in part:

The policeman, more than anybody else, nine times out of ten will have to use his gun in the dark or semi-darkness. Just try darkening your range and see how much you can hit with a revolver (don't need to darken the range in my case, E. C. C.) then stick on a nice little gold bead and try it again. The target enclosed was shot at twenty yards with a regular gun simply having a little gold bead set into the round top of the sight. It is my opinion and I guess you will agree with me, that a revolver bought for regular purposes without either a gold bead or an ivory bead in the front sight is about as useless as a hunting rifle without such equipment, and a whole lot more out of place.

If Walter would persuade his somewhat conservative aggregation—to put the matter mildly—to send out a few guns so fitted up, so the policeman could view the evidence, and know that such was available, and not have to get out a search warrant to find a man who could so fit up a gun when he found out that the sights had some advantage, Walter's query could be more fully answered.

The target sent out with Walter's letter was fired at twenty yards, shooter standing in shadow, target being in darkness. Under these conditions, says the legend on the target, the gold bead shows up brightly and makes it possible to align the sights on the indistinct blur representing the target.

It shows eight shots in a six-inch circle, which is a little better than the shooting of the average policeman in times of stress and the same light conditions, the group in such cases

being often much larger than six inches for eight shots, in fact it is likely to extend from Mrs. Flaherty's potted geranium on the second floor window ledge to the left shoe heel of the horrified bystander who is even then removing himself to a spot of greater safety if less of vantage from the standpoint of observation.

No statement was made as to what gun Brother Roper used but it is thought that on account of their having always won the government tests, having a cylinder revolving to the right instead of the left, a latch pulling back instead of pushing forward, and a front sight brazed on instead of integral so it can be replaced when knocked off, one of the justly famous Colt guns was used in making this target.

The matter was referred to August Vollmer, Chief of Police of Los Angeles, where he commands some three thousand men necessary to keep the Easterners in order who seek our peaceful village. The Chief is a fine pistol shot himself as we who have watched him can testify, an officer of experience before he became a scientific police chief, and therefore not one of the fine old bluff school which believes the best weapon for an officer to be a double barreled sapstick. The Chief replied as follows:

Dear Captain:

The Ivory bead and the gold bead sight are not unknown to me in their application to police revolver sights.

Some time ago one of the officers in the Berkeley Police Department, (at the present time I have forgotten just which one), acting upon the suggestion of an Oakland gunsmith, used both types of sights on his target revolver. At this date I am unable to say what success attended this departure from accepted standards.

In view of the fact that the committees controlling the shooting competitions frowned upon specialties of any kind in connection with revolvers that were being used at the matches, I paid less attention to the ivory and gold beads than perhaps I should have at the time. This much is certain, if there is anything that will help an officer to sight his gun more accurately in darkness or semi-darkness, it will materially aid in protecting the lives of innocent persons who may be injured by his inability to shoot accurately and may save his brother officers the trouble of walking slowly behind him.

Some time ago a motorman developed a device which was attached to the revolver in which there was included a small electric flashlight. All that was necessary was to pull out the revolver. The pressure of the hand immediately operated the light and by pointing the light at the object and pulling the trigger, one was certain to get the bullet within a very limited area. Strange as it may seem, this motorman while working on the model carried it with him, and on a trip one evening was held up at the end of a car line by one, Ed. Weiss. Without hesitancy, the motorman, whose name I have forgotten, pulled the revolver and scored a bull's-eye. This sounds like a fairy tale but the facts may be obtained through the coroner's office of Alameda County if they interest you.

What the Chief did not know was that if all the birds who have evolved the scheme of

putting electric lights on guns were shot and laid end to end on Lower Broadway, New York City, it would be a public benefit, and they would reach quite a ways up toward 42nd Street.

Smith & Wesson, followed by their base rivals down at Hartford—which S. & W. murmur is always thus—recently brought out a considerable improvement in the shape of a Patridge form of front and rear sight on their fixed sight revolvers. The new model Colt .45 automatic will have the same improvement but not carried to such a logical degree, thus proving that the pistol shooters do not have to yelp for more than the period intervening between 1911 and 1924, to get the Ordnance Department to see a mistake in design.

It is now thought that by 1930 the flaming shell outfit will admit that better stocks exist than the war club on the Model 1903 rifle chambered for Model 1906 ammunition.

These sight improvements are improvements, but only in good light. If the burglars and highwaymen were always brilliantly lighted so these improved sights could be seen in silhouette against them, the Partridge would be quite sufficient. Unfortunately quite the contrary is true as regards condition of illumination of these targets. While it does happen now and then that the policeman has to shoot at a bird who is all lit up, his condition is entirely internal and none of it aids in aligning the sights of the gun.

I have been using a sight borrowed from the before mentioned Walter Roper, which is still greater improvement on the common or garden variety of dull knife-blade used to indicate the front end of a gun. This consists of an ordinary flat-top Patridge blade about one-tenth of an inch wide, with a round ivory bead let into the face of the sight, and the full width of the blade. It does not alter the flat-top form, as its entire periphery lies below the square-cut top.

The net result is that against a source of light, such as an indoor target with little light at the firing point, the sight appears merely a flat top Patridge, in silhouette against the white paper.

Outdoors, where the light comes from most every direction, the ivory bead makes its appearance, and lets you register the sight against objects which might present a regrettable lack of contrast with a plain iron sight. It does not have any greater tendency to remain in a state of quiescence, which is the improvement my own pistol shooting calls for.

Without doubt if you wrote Smith & Wesson and ordered such a sight, they would ask you if you knew any more funny ones, but the fact remains that I borrowed said sight from a minion connected with that plant, and any disappointed seekers therefor, can take it out of his hide, not mine.



# The Ranger Shells

By Charles Askins

IN THEIR "Ranger" brand of ammunition the Winchester Repeating Arms Company has made a successful attempt to give the public good ammunition at a low price. The ammunition not only appears to be good, but I doubt if any better is obtainable in the same loads and quantities of shot and powder.

This thing of cheapening ammunition and at the same time keeping up its quality has all kinds of possibilities. In the first place, I do not particularly like it myself because of the very probable effect on the supply of game. I have been reconciling myself this past half dozen years to the high price of shotgun shells because I thought the direct effect would be to conserve game. It seemed to me that if shells cost a dollar and a half a box people would shoot fewer of them, and the number of men who took up game shooting might be lessened. Everybody knows that more game is being killed now than the supply will stand.

What I wanted to see done was to grade the shells in price in accordance with the use to be made of them or of the use to which they were adapted. For example, given my way about it, I'd have priced heavy duck loads at eight cents apiece, and strictly trap loads at two dollars a hundred, with a fine imposed for using these trap cartridges elsewhere than on clay birds. Then I'd have charged six cents apiece for quail loads in twelve bore, four cents for quail loads in sixteen and three cents for twenties. In that way people would have been taught to use the smaller gauges and less quail would have been killed by big bores and open barrels. However, all this is rather beside the subject, which is Winchester Ranger Shells.

The Ranger ammunition comes in but twenty-three loads, all twelve-gauge, varying from 2¾ drams and an ounce of shot to 3¼—1½. I am giving the full list, though not naming every load, for it is obvious that if the 2¾-dram 1-ounce load comes in 6- and 8-shot, that means two loads.

Ranger shells are obtainable in these loads:

2¾ drs.—1 oz.	6—8 soft.
3 drs.—1 oz.	4—6—8 soft.
3 drs.—1 oz.	4—6 chilled.
3 drs.—1½ oz.	4—5—6—7—8 soft.
3 drs.—1½ oz.	4—6—7½ chilled.
3 drs.—1½ oz.	7½ chilled.
3¼ drs.—1½ oz.	2—4—5—6—7 soft.
3¼ drs.—1½ oz.	4—6 chilled.

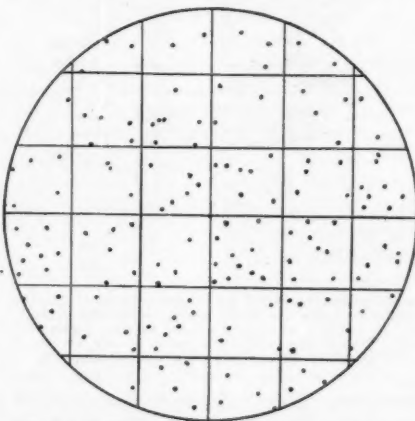
To the best of my knowledge the Ranger shell comes in 2½-inch case only, which appears to be a mistake to me since a lot of us have guns chambered for 2¾-inch cases and said guns will not shoot up to their best with cases too short for the chambers. However, I suppose that this can be amended later if the demand warrants.

Information from the company gives the velocity of the trap load as 900 feet with a pressure of 7,200 pounds, average, about 3.2 tons. The duck load of six chilled has an average velocity of 954 feet, with a pressure of

7,600 pounds, 3.4 tons. Velocities are obviously good, perhaps unnecessarily high in the trap load, and pressures are very moderate, not exceeding standard.

The powder with which these shells are loaded is known as du Pont Number 2, a semi-dense nitro-cellulose compound. In its appearance the powder is precisely the same as du Pont Number 93, but is obviously faster since the latter powder was adapted to heavy-shot loads only while this No. 2 will burn under a pressure of but one ounce of shot. The powder in its form as seen in du Pont No. 2 is very quick, and is probably not adapted to much heavier loads than those issued under the Ranger series.

The Winchester Company gives the amount of powder in drams, but I did not measure it



Ranger Trap Load in Fox Gun at 60 Yards  
30-in. Circle, Pattern 151, 8-in. Squares

but weighed the charge in the 3¼-dr.—1½-oz. duck load of sixes. The powder charge weighed forty grains, nearly the same charge that is loaded in Ajax Heavies and Western Super X. I counted the pellets in the load just mentioned and got 267 No. 6 shot, which if the shot were standard in size would put the amount closer to an ounce and a quarter than one and one-eighth. Shot may have run a trifle small and I did not weigh them. The trap shells I did not dissect, merely shot 'em.

There is nothing cheap looking about the Ranger shell except the low brass base. The wadding consists of two cardboards; two corktex, a cardboard and the usual top shot wad. Such wadding may be cheaper than the usual felt, but it is very effective, for I used some of the shells in an over-bored Fox, bored nearly twenty-thousandths over-size, and there was no evidence of gas leakage. The corktex wads evidently took care of the overbore without a whimper—the loads shot hard and they had plenty of punch in the back end when shot in an eight-pound gun.

The powder could not have behaved better than it did with the loads that I tried. Every

load shot with like recoil, patterns were even, and the powder burned cleanly shot after shot. What gets me is how the Winchester or any other company is to sell high-priced ammunition in competition with these Rangers. In the old days when a good many shooters saved their spent cases and reloaded them, I can see the good of such a case as the Leader with its high brass base, preventing the shell from expanding, perhaps; but in these days when very few people reload a shell it seems a mere waste of money to put all that brass in the head of a case to be thrown away. So far as the one factory load is concerned I can see no difference in results with the Ranger case and the highest-priced shell made. One of the big gun companies recently put out a cheap and a good double shotgun. They claim to have sold more of these guns than of all other double guns combined. Question, then:—Did they do this at their own expense as well as at the expense of every other gun builder, in the loss of higher-priced arms which would otherwise have been sold? The question of which pays best—heavy sales and light profits or lighter sales and heavy profits is beyond me to decide. The inevitable result of the appearance of Winchester Ranger shells must be plans by other factories to meet the competition. Just how much the trade in higher-priced ammunition will be demoralized I don't know, but some disturbance must take place, and it looks to me like the absolute end of our old-time black powder friend. Black powder at least cannot compete with the Ranger shells in quality, and if the price is the same, there you are.

I shot these shells in three guns, a Remington automatic, Winchester Model 97 and Fox double gun. Not many cartridges were fired of the two varieties I had, but enough, I thought, to give me all the line on the ammunition that I wanted. The shells were targeted on a four-foot square paper, at forty yards from the gun and 24- and 30-inch circles were afterward drawn around the pattern. Both guns and shells were handicapped more or less, for all these guns were chambered for shells longer than 2½ inches, the Fox having three-inch chambers. I am mentioning this in order that allowance may be made if someone else should claim that he can shoot higher patterns than I got. All patterns are given, the good and the bad. The 24-inch circle is given in order to indicate what the load would do at greater range, the 24-inch at forty yards containing approximately the number of pellets which would be found in a 30-inch at fifty yards. Results: Remington Automatic:

(Load: 3¼ drs. 1½ oz. 265 pellets No. 6 shot.)

Round	24"	30"
1	130	181
2	136	189

Average 185 (70%)

(Continued on Page 18)

# With the Gang at Sea Girt

By Kendrick Scofield

Sketches by C. J. Smith

**H** E WHO feels that Independence Day should be celebrated by powder burning, would have found his desires more than fulfilled had he dropped in at Sea Girt on July 4 where more than 100 riflemen were observing Independence Day in a peculiarly appropriate American manner.

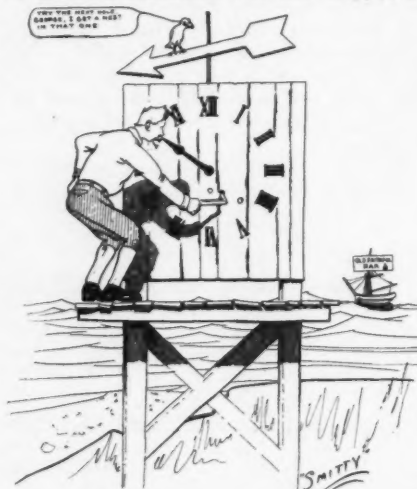
Harking back to the traditions of Cresaps Riflemen who, while marching to join the Continental Army in 1775 astounded the countryside with their marvelous marksmanship, these riflemen, through a session of shooting which lasted from July 2 to July 6, evidenced a skill which would doubtless enable them to duplicate the feats which make the name of Cresap's and Morgan's riflemen synonymous with deadly precision in marksmanship.

Record scores and a record attendance, with a gratifying percentage of newcomers characterized the Third Annual Eastern Championship Small Bore Matches. New records were set in many of the events including a magnificent bit of shooting in the Two Man Team match, under difficult weather conditions, and in which R. H. McGarity of Washington, D. C., and Lt. G. L. Wotkins of Springfield Arsenal hung up a score of 592 out of 600, each putting on a possible at 200 yards.

For the past two years, there appeared to be a possibility of the Eastern Championship Matches becoming a gathering where only the expert shot could hope to win a prize, to the exclusion of the newcomer. This situation was remedied to a degree this year by the operation of a classification system which restricted certain events to newcomers and provided for them special prizes in all the matches which could not be won by the experts who fell under the Class A designation. While this system worked satisfactorily so far as the Class B and Class C men were concerned, it is pointed out that there are many men who now fall under the Class A designation, yet

who have never won any important events and it has been suggested that in the future a different basis of classification be adopted which will keep the matches attractive for this class of shooter.

**S**OME fourscore small bore shots registered at the statistical office for the first official day of shooting. These included a vanguard of the ultra-enthusiasts who had dropped in



Sunday morning—the New Jersey Guard having come to camp the night before—the dull grind of putting over bull's-eyes in the Swiss Match was enlivened by a string of rookies sent to wind the wind clock.

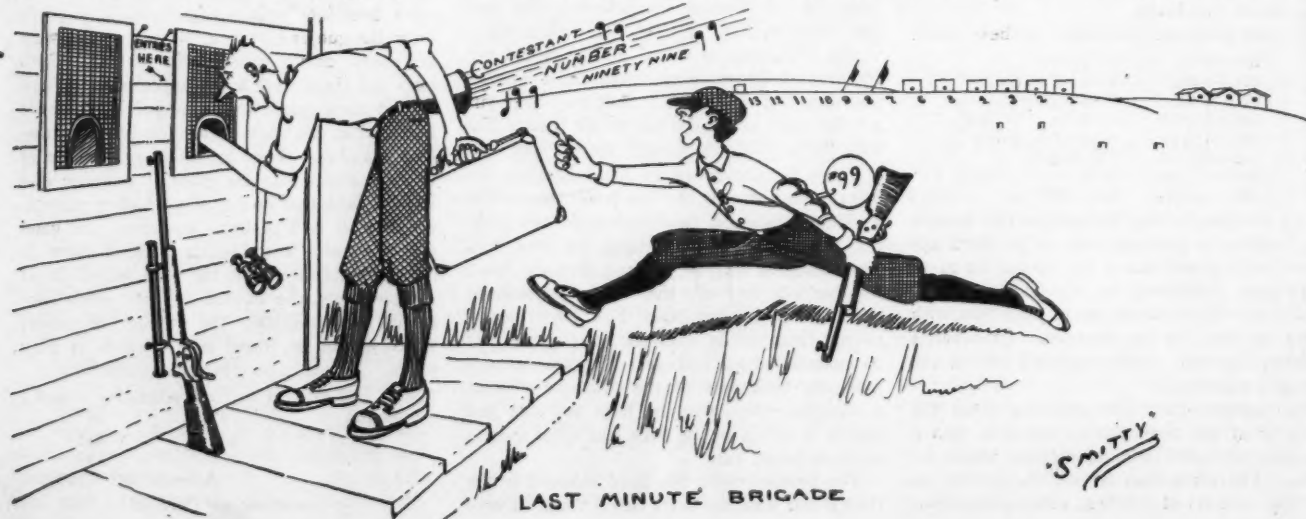
the previous day in order to be sure that their rifles were sighted in before the scheduled matches commenced. This nucleus was steadily to be augmented as the matches progressed until the maximum of 103 shooters had been registered.

With accommodations at the club house and the canvas camp, provided for such as desired

tentage, the competitors were well fixed up and it was soon evident that the small bore matches would not lack for patronage. Aside from the many unattached shooters, the presence at the matches of large club delegations was significant of the permanent character which these annual gatherings of the small bore clan is assuming.

The entry list was drawn from as far north as Springfield and Lynn, Mass., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; as far south as Washington, D. C.; and as far west as Allentown and Germansville, Pa., a district roughly including some seven or eight States. And, in addition, one shooter—none other than Capt. Roy Bowlin, of the Ordnance Department, and an enthusiastic powder burner—came all the way from the Canal Zone in order to spend a ten day's leave at the Sea Girt Shoot. Among the organizations represented by the several shooters were: the Camden, Mahwah, Perth Amboy, and Arlington, New Jersey, Rifle Clubs; the Roosevelt, Ossining and Brooklyn, New York, Rifle Clubs; the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, of Philadelphia, and an especially large delegation of new men from the Bear Rock Rifle Club, brought down by A. K. Hoppes from the vicinity of Germansville, Pa., a district in which small bore shooting has become increasingly popular during the past two years.

The shooting equipment observable along the line was 75 per cent of the specialized variety, including such ultra-accurate hybrids as Peterson-Ballards, Pope-Ballards, Peterson-B. S. As. Pope-Winchesters, Remington-Hepburns, and Winchester-Hoffmans. These specials were equipped with Fecker, Winchester or Stevens scopes. The remaining twenty-five per cent was divided between the iron sight rifles brought down by the Bear Rock crowd with which, incidentally, some very good scores were made—and such more standard arms as the .22 Springfield, the Win-



LAST MINUTE BRIGADE

## SOME PERSONALITIES

By C. J. Smith

Roy Bowlin (Left) made a journey of some 2,000 miles in order to be in on the shoot.  
 "Cap" Richard (Below) moved faster than he had in years when Don Baker, by way of celebrating the Fourth, set off a torpedo under "Cap's" coat tails.  
 Paddy O'Hare (Right) was on deck to see that the supply of cleaning materials met the demand.



chester 52, the B. S. A., and the Stevens .414. This brings up the subject of the new Springfield and Winchester products.

Great interest was evidenced both by the Ordnance Department and Springfield Armory in the Sea Girt small bore shoot. Present at the shoot were Major McGregor and Lieutenant Wotkins of the Arsenal personnel. With him Lieutenant Wotkins brought one of each of the types of .22-caliber Springfield, for the purpose of demonstrating them to the shooters, while Major McGregor attended as an observer, to obtain a close-up of the small bore game as it is played at the larger rifleman gatherings.

The new Springfields attracted considerable attention. The four types of rifles exhibited included: a six-grooved Model 1922, a four-grooved Model 1922, a four-grooved Model 1922 with heavy barrel known as the match type, and the international match six-grooved Springfield.

Lieutenant Wotkins entered practically all of the events, using the heavy barrel match rifle with four grooves, and telescope sight, and it proved in actual competitions against the fine hybrids to be a remarkably accurate weapon. The new single striker, and the improved leed or cone, worked out by Major McGregor, is producing remarkable results as the evidence of the machine-rest groups exhibited with the rifles testify.

On the heels of Wotkins and McGregor, "Pete" Carney blew in Friday morning and with him came one of the new-stocked Winchester 52's which the company is planning for future production. The new rifle, which was passed around among the shooters, and tried out by many of them, has a stock half an inch longer than in the original model, a higher comb and other improvement.

**B**ECAUSE of the opportunity they afforded to sight in for the Preliminary Individual Palma, the limited re-entries at 50, 100, and 200 yards proved drawing cards as soon as the range was opened on the morning of July 2.

That the Sea Girt gathering of small bore shooters is to be regarded as one of the im-

portant tournaments of the year was evidenced by the attendance of a large representation from the ammunition companies, including Charles Groondyke of du Pont, Capt. H. N. Marsh, L. C. Weldin and C. S. Landis of Hercules, F. J. Kahrs of Remington, George Benjamin of Peters, Hugh Cochrane of the United States Cartridge Co., Roy Riggs of Western, and "Cap" and Virgil Richard of Winchester. Harry Pope also left his rifling bench long enough to come down to fill the post of Technical Officer of the matches.

From the ranks of the cartridge company men were drawn the personnel of the range and statistical office staffs, and this, leaving all the riflemen free to shoot, contributed largely to the success of the meeting. Also on the ground were J. W. Fecker of Cleveland, the first-aid-to-scopes expert, who by the way was



The 1924 style book for small bore riflemen advocates the usual gadgets plus a paper funnel on the end of telescope sights, overstuffed elbow upholstery and those cute little sailor caps.

kept busy tinkering temperamental "glass-eyes," and Paddy O'Hare with a trunkful of rifleman's gadgets.

The merchandise prize list this year was more attractive than ever, having been provided from a fund subscribed by friends of marksmanship and selected with an eye to usefulness rather than being composed of donated articles. The prizes embraced fishing tackle, lamps, carving sets, rifles, flashlights, pocket knives, pipes, traveling bags, telescope sights, spotting telescopes, camp equipment, and thermos bottles.

To determine the winner of the Preliminary Palma required not only the Creedmoor count but the V-count as well and was accomplished only after everybody on the range had expressed an opinion and the statistical office experts had become exhausted trying to split hairs. H. J. Wood, of New Haven, took the event on a score of 225 x 225, outranking Virgil Richard, of New Haven, with the same total. R. H. McGarity, of Washington, took third place one point down, outranking Lt. G. L. Wotkins, U. S. A., and L. T. Everett, of the Mahwah Club on Creedmoor count. The match was run off in record time since practically all contestants were experienced in range routine, but this also was due in no small measure to the excellent range operation by the Boy Scouts in the pits and on the firing line as scorers. So excellent was this service that during this match when every competitor was not only fighting for points but for V's, of the 2,790 shots fired by all contestants only two were challenged.

The first stage of the Palma "Prelim" started well at 150 yards with thirty of the sixty-two entries scoring possibles with plenty of V's. The head wind which was blowing was fairly steady and the light, though overcast was good.

The 175-yard stage was shot during the early afternoon. The head wind began fish-tailing and the light darkened, adding materially to the sportiness of the event, and necessitating frequent changes in elevation. The wind switching from 1 to 11 in this stage





wiped out the chances for many top notch scores, only six coming through this ordeal clean: Wood, Richard, E. B. Rice, J. A. Willners, L. J. Corsa, James E. Terry. All of these men also had possibles for the first stage.

At the long range, the trickiness of conditions increased, and there was no mirage to help doping. Wood and Richard managed to hold all their shots in at 200, giving them perfect scores to count for first and second places. McGarity, one point down at 175, scored a possible, as did Wotkins and Everett. Rice came to grief with a 73; Willners dropped three, and Terry four. When it came to deciding the winner it was found that Wood and Richard not only had perfect scores straight through but each man had thirty V's on his card. Failure of the Creedmoor count to break this tie led to settlement on the basis of the greatest number of V's at the longest range, Wood having nine V's at 200 and Richard six. The tie between McGarity, Wotkins, and Everett for third, fourth, and fifth places was settled by Creedmoor count.

In this match Wood used a Remington-Martini rifle, a Fecker scope and Palma ammunition. Richard used a Winchester 52, A-5 Scope and Precision 200 ammunition.

To make the day's shooting complete, Hal Leizear ambled in from Washington and put over the first 100-yard possible of the shoot, winning the special prize—a pocket knife—provided for this event.

Providing a Preliminary Palma to give the contestants practice for the Individual Palma, the Small Bore Spencer and the Palma Team Match was excellent in theory but failed somewhat in practice, due to the fact that the weather conditions attending the events shot on the second day were fundamentally different from those obtaining the day before. The light during the first stage was typical of Sea Girt mornings and a little too bright for good definition, and the mirage was heavy enough to interfere somewhat with the spotting of .22-caliber bullet holes. The morning wind, however, was fairly steady, blowing at about an

"Fare enough," said McGarity as he and Len Miller swapped first and second prizes—a telescope for a ticket to Camp Perry—in the Camp Perry Special Match.

H. J. Wood, of Bridgeport, (Right) started the shoot-off right by annexing the Preliminary Palma and the Individual Palma.

eight-mile velocity from 11 o'clock not affecting elevations but throwing some shots out for windage. While the light improved during the afternoon, the wind conditions became very tricky developing into what is best described as a puffy fish-tail. Whereupon good scores became a matter of wind doping rather than holding.

Seventy-five entries registered for the Individual Palma, under the classification rules, and from this list a good idea of the manner in which the attendance was divided can be gained. In this event fifty-one competitors were placed in Class A, which means virtually that they were old timers and expert in small bore shooting; six were placed in Class B, being men who had attended at least one of the Camp Perry or Sea Girt small bore tournaments; and eighteen were placed in Class C by reason of never having attended a Camp Perry or Sea Girt shoot.

The Individual Palma was a match for blood, the competition seemingly being much keener than in the preliminary event over the same course.

As the match turned out, H. J. Wood who won the Preliminary event, and who is a Class A man, took the Individual Palma with a score of 223. Charlie Hogue, of Frankford, also of Class A, took second place, his score of 223 being outranked, while Manning Dodson of Kingston, Pa., a Class C shooter edged into third place on 222 points outranking John Hession of the Roosevelt Club. Wood used his Remington-Martini and Palma.

Thirty of the seventy-five competitors got all their points at 150 yards, among them Wood, Hogue, Dodson, and Hession, but the light and the beginning of the shifty wind at 175 yards eliminated two-thirds of this number, only ten "going clean" to the 200-yard stage. These included Hogue, Everett, Kuhn, Gussman, Charlie Johnson, Virgil Richard, Rice, Gillies, Smelter and Murray. Wood had dropped one point at 175 yards, Dodson, three and Hession, two.

The final stage was a bitter fight not only competitor against competitor but against wind conditions which got no better rapidly and which was responsible for many reversals in the standing of the shooters. Among the men who had taken perfect scores to the 200-yard line, Hogue dropped two points, Everett and Kuhn each dropped three points; Gussman, Johnson and Richard dropped four points; while Gillies, Smelter and Murray lost out on scores of 68.

Wood held down the wind with only one point lost at 200, which gave him the match over Hogue, who with two points off at 200 was outranked. Dodson, the Class C man, put on a seventy-five at 200 yards, the only perfect score at this range for the day and putting him in third place taking precedence over Hession's 200-yard score of 74.



The Small Bore Spencer followed the Individual Palma late in the afternoon under conditions similar to those attending the Palma 200-yard shooting, but if anything, the wind became more tricky than ever during this match with the result that none of the seventy-one entrants were able to keep all the shots in the V-ring. Yet four competitors, J. M. Hilborn of New York, Chas. St. John of Brooklyn, C. S. Neary, of Bridgeport, and J. E. Murray, of New York, hung up scores of 99, precedence to be decided by Creedmoor count. On this system Hilborn was declared winner. Thirteen of the first fourteen places in this event were taken by Class A men, but W. D. Knight, a Class C man from Ossing, N. Y., took fifth place on a score of 98. Hilborn won this match with a Peterson-Ballard rifle, Fecker scope and U. S. ammunition.

The Palma Small Bore Team Match and the Camp Perry Special, two of the most important events of the shoot occupied the range on the third day of the meeting and called for the ultimate of skill from the contestants. The wind conditions coupled with frequent light changes demanded that the team coaches be expert dopes and the problem of putting across a good score became a question of out-guessing the five- to ten-mile fish-tail which was sufficient to throw threes for the unwary.

The Van Schriver trophy in this event was taken again by the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Team on a score of 883. On this team were: Miller, using a Model 52 and Fecker scope; Eisenhauer, using a Winchester-Pope and Fecker scope; Hogue, using a 52 Winchester and Winchester scope; and Johnson using a Pope-Ballard and Fecker scope. The course called for two sighters and fifteen shots for record at 150, 175, and 200 yards. Incidentally, this event proved how little difference there is between ammunition so long as it is a good make and is adapted to the rifle used; for Miller shot Winchester, Johnson shot Peters, Eisenhauer shot U. S., and Hogue shot Palma.

Fourteen teams lined up for this match, and the keen character which the competition was



to assume was indicated at once by perfect scores of 300 at 150 yards made by the National Rifle Club (Leizear, Jensen, Wotkins, and McGarity); and the Roosevelt No. 1 Team (Gillies, Hession, Hilborn, and Murray). Pressing them closely with scores of 299 were Frankford, Mahwah (Rice, Corsa, Kidd and Everett) and Brooklyn No. 2 (Harold Johnson, Milman, Dawson, and Dreschel).

At 175 yards Frankford pushed into the lead with 298 additional points; Eisenhower, Hogue, and Johnson all scoring possibles while the National Capitol boys, with a possible from Wotkins still dropped six points to a score of 294. Roosevelt No. 1 was even less fortunate, dropping eight points at this range, while Mahwah and Brooklyn No. 2 dropped nine and ten points respectively.

At 200 yards the wind reached the apex of its perversity. The Frankford team however—and in spite of a streak of hard luck which struck Eisenhower after his fifth shot and resulted in a score of 68—added 286 points for a match total of 883. Wotkins put on a possible score for the National Capitol but his team mates dropped fourteen points between them, which landed them three points behind the Arsenal boys in second place. The Roosevelt No. 1 team could do no better than a score fifteen points down, which landed them in third place on a team total of 877.

There is perhaps more interest attached to the Camp Perry Special Match than to any other individual competition in the Sea Girt schedule, largely because of two reasons—first the event follows the course of fire of the Dewar International Small Bore match, and second, the first prize in this event is a round trip ticket to Camp Perry.

By the time the contestants were on the firing line for the Camp Perry Special, the wind conditions had improved somewhat with the coming of late afternoon.

At the conclusion of the twenty shots at 50 yards on the small bore International target, R. H. McGarity of the National Capitol Rifle Club and Leo Manville of New York City led the field with scores of 199, while L. J. Miller of the Frankford Club, E. B. Rice of Mahwah, James E. Terry of Frankford followed with scores of 198. But the tricky wind took its toll of points at 200 yards, and many of the leaders came to grief. McGarity seven points at the long range, while Manville lost twelve, which permitted Leonard Miller to edge into first place on a 195, which gave him a match total of 393, one point more than the score made by McGarity, with Virgil Richard third on 391.

Announcement of the winner brought grief to at least two contestants. Miller who had won the match, with its trip to Camp Perry, could not possibly get away for the trip in time. McGarity who had won the second prize, a very fine spotting scope, had set his heart upon the Camp Perry trip. What to do? It turned out to have a perfectly simple solution, for Miller and McGarity swapped prizes and everybody was happy.

In connection with the Camp Perry Special Match it is interesting to note that the aggregate score of the twenty high men in this event

—7738 points—is only ten points lower than the record score of 7748 made by the United States Team in winning the 1923 Dewar, an indication of the high standard of marksmanship at Sea Girt.

Saturday, July 5, the fourth day of the shoot, saw all the ranges going simultaneously on the Eastern Small Bore Individual, this having been made possible by a special squadding of the 81 entrants. The weather conditions were slightly improved over the previous day.

During the 50-yard stage of the event, scores of 100 were made by Gussman, Gillies, Kuhn, Corsa and L. J. Miller; while ten other competitors made scores of 99, among them Everett. At 100 yards, Gillies took the lead



Cup Presented by Roosevelt Rifle Club for the grand aggregate prize. This cup is awarded annually and is retained by the winner.

with one point down for the two stages. Gussman lost five points, Corsa lost eight, Miller seven and Kuhn two. These changes left the outcome of the match very much in doubt, and the 200-yard stage saw further changes in the line-up, when Gillies dropped six points out of fifty, Miller four points and Kuhn ten points. Everett, coming through with a 49 at 200 yards to add to the 197 points he had collected during the first two stages came in an easy winner on 246 points. The next competitor in point of standing when the match was over was discovered to have been shooting set triggers in violation of the conditions and his score of 245 was thrown out. This placed J. A. Willners, who had made scores of 97 at 50 and 100 yards and a perfect score at 200, in second place on 244; and Edwin Smelter, a class B man, in third place on a similar total. In winning the Eastern Small Bore Individual Match, Everett, who shoots with the Mahwah Club, used a Peterson-B. S. A. with Fecker scope and Palma ammunition.

A reversal of usual range practice marked the Eastern Small Bore Team Championship, the 200-yard stage being fired first. At the long range the National Capital Rifle Club and the second team from the Roosevelt Club each started the race with a team total of 193,

with the Brooklyn Rifle Club and the Ossining Club pressing them on totals of 190. At 100 yards the National Capital Club held its losses down to seven points, Jensen and McGarity making possibles; but the Second Roosevelt Team dropped twenty points, letting the First Roosevelt Team slip in ahead of them on a 100-yard total of 389, as well as the Mahwah Club on 384.

At 50 yards the Remington Arms Club made a desperate fight to come through, hanging up three 99s and a 100 for a stage total of 397; but the good work the National Capital Club had done in the earlier stage, combined with a 387 for the 50-yard shooting put this team in first place; while the First Roosevelt Team took second place on a 390 at 50 yards; the Mahwah Team, whose members had scored 394 at the short range, went into third place, leaving the Remington Arms Team in fourth.

The members of the National Capital Team were: Hal Leizear, Sgt. J. C. Jensen, Lieutenant Wotkins and R. H. McGarity. Two of these men are members of the District of Columbia National Guard, an organization which is rapidly developing many expert shots. In the match McGarity shot a Winchester 52 with Winchester scope and Palma ammunition; Wotkins, a Springfield match rifle, scope and Palma ammunition; Leizear, a Winchester rifle, Fecker scope and U. S. ammunition; and Jensen, a Winchester 52 rifle, scope and U. S. ammunition.

The high individual score in the Eastern Team Competition was made by Hilborn of the Roosevelt Club, who dropped only one point over the course, scoring 249 out of 250, the lost point occurring at 100 yards. He used a Peterson-Ballard rifle, Fecker scope and U. S. ammunition.

Closing the squadded schedule came the Two-Man Team Match, shot at 100 and 200 yards, which not only developed keen rivalry but brought out some remarkable scores; and the Long Range Individual Match, which was limited to class B and class C shooters. These numbers were shot on Sunday, July 6, along with the Miss-and-Out Swiss Match, a competition which was speedily dubbed the "Humor Match," in commemoration of the comments it brought forth from the unlucky ones who found that the bull's-eye was not sufficiently large to hold more than two or three shots and a couple of puffs of wind.

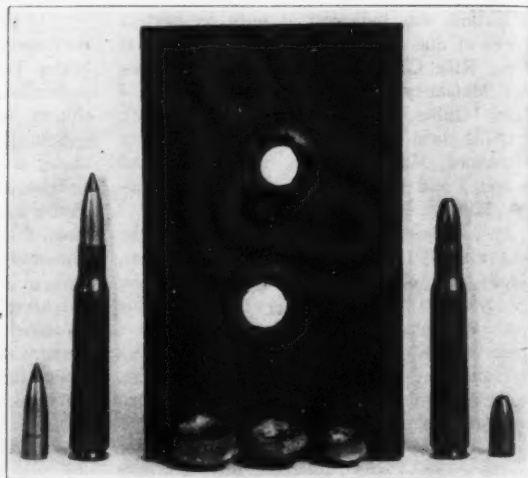
During the morning the wind suddenly switched from 7 to 11 o'clock, bringing grief to many competitors, and in the afternoon the strong head wind was varied with troublesome puffs from the right, all of which did not make for the best scores.

In the Swiss Match many of the competitors went out on their first shots, while thirteen got over one bull only. Lieutenant Wotkins started the long runs which decided the event by putting over thirteen. His record was smashed by D. D. Hoag who stayed for twenty, but Virgil Richard, putting in both sighters, ran twenty-two bull's-eyes before a strong, right puff took him out on the twenty-third shot. In this event Richard used a Winchester 52 rifle, a Winchester scope and Winchester ammunition, and was (Continued on Page 13)

# Experiences of a Steel Shooter

By E. A. Price

Front View, one-half-inch steel plate. Upper hole made by 150-grain bronze point Hi-Speed. Lower, and larger hole made by 110-grain Hi-Speed. Exit holes are both exactly five-eighths-inch diameter. Steel plugs in front of plate were punched from one-half-inch steel by .405 Winchester .30-06 and .250-3000 Savage. The .405 in this instance was loaded extra heavily, else it would not have gotten through.



IT WAS among the sand-dunes of Lake Michigan, near the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. A narrow bit of five-eighths-inch steel rested against the side of a concrete sewer pipe. Eight paces away I crouched behind a screen of planks stood on end, the muzzle of the Springfield projecting through a port-hole. Too often had I shot at steel plates without protection and received slight wounds about the head and legs from the vicious little fragments of lead and jacket material. As a constant reminder of the perils of steel shooting, I carry in the lobe of my left ear a piece of lead, not worn as an earring you understand, but embedded in the flesh, against my wishes. This time I was taking no chances. I wore glasses and had the leaf of the military sight as additional protection to my right eye.

Crack! The rifle spoke, and simultaneously I received a stinging sensation in my right thumb, and was buried beneath falling timbers. Upon crawling forth into the sunlight once more and scanning the beach in all directions to ascertain if there were witnesses to the ludicrous affair, I made investigations.

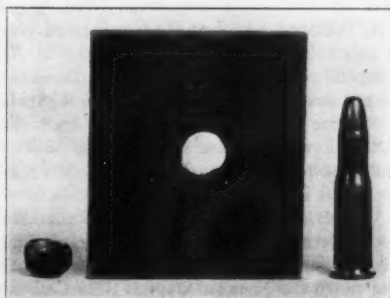
My thumb nail had been torn, as it lay along the right side of the grip military style, by a fragment of bullet which found the port-hole. The chunk of steel, after receiving a deep dent and considerable bend from the 180-grain Palma Match bullet, had evidently sought revenge and hurled itself against my foot with enough force to overbalance it.

It is now my custom to wear two pair of glasses and shoot through as small a port-hole as possible, for distances around ten yards. Examination of my shelters after firing seems to indicate that the back splash from each shot consists generally of one large fragment of lead or jacket, or both together, and many minute particles of lead. These smaller particles, while returning with sufficient force to embed themselves in wood, are too light to be dangerous if one wears glasses; it is the one large portion which makes me nervous. I have seen many of them buried one-half inch deep in pine. I have the jacket of a 180-grain lubaloy bullet which turned inside-out trying to perforate five-eighths-inch of steel and on

the return trip nearly reached me through the door of the shooting shed at the famous "pit" of the Denver Revolver Club. I believe it was the same day that a bit of lead struck the edge of a small window near the door, and glancing at an acute angle, sought out the leg of the jovial, fat man, Teagarden, who stood in a remote corner of the shed.

Then there was the diverting episode of the borrowed range, and the light that failed. We were testing a .25 Remington automatic on steel in the basement under the store of the well-known Denver gunsmith, Lee Knapp. The hour was close to midnight. We didn't dare shoot earlier for fear the concussion would startle the lady barbers next door, to the detriment of some customer who wanted nothing more than a shave. The room, normally a pistol gallery, was lighted by a young search light placed at the rear, beams being directed against the targets where now rested my three-eighths-inch plate of steel. From shell boxes we had arranged a shelter for me about twelve feet in front of the light. About twenty-five feet ahead of the fort rested the steel.

As I prepared to open fire, Lee's voice floated down from the safety of the room above, "Now, Bud, don't you shoot out my spot light;" to which I replied, "I'm not worrying about your old light." And I wasn't. I was wondering for the hundredth time whether the main part of the bullet would slip through the sighting hole and if two pair of glasses would suffice to stop it.



3/16" steel plate penetrated by Remington .25-20 Hi-Speed. Plug shown on left.

I fired, whereupon the light dimmed and died. That one large fragment had returned, and of all the places in that roomy cellar where it might have landed, it chose the spot light. The glass was shattered, the bulb broken, and the metal rim dented. The steel plate was cleanly penetrated, the bullet being an 87-grain Remington Hi-Speed. The 100-grain open pointed Western load also went through. As a rule there is but little back splash of the bullet when it goes clear through.

One day at the "pit," acting on the suggestion of my friend, Chauncy Thomas, I fired a few bullets base-foremost from a .300 Savage; that is, I had removed the bullets and re-seated them with their bronze points down in the powder. At thirty feet I failed to hit the narrow piece of one-half-inch steel once, and two other shots merely nicked the edge. I couldn't account for it, even though it was getting dark, so moved it up to fifteen feet. At this distance the first bullet scored nicely, but it had struck sideways! It made a great smear on the steel about three-sixteenths inch in depth, just the shape of the bullet and about an inch wide in the middle. Even the bronze point itself was plainly recorded at the low end of the impression, and indicated that the gasses had not upset it in the bore. Farther back the imprints of the two canelures were visible in the steel. The next shot struck true, but exhibited less effect than when the bullets are fired point on. It is hard for me to believe those stories of penetrating tanks in the late war by the simple expedient of reversing the bullets.

A three-sixteenths-inch steel plate had been set up at a range of 400 yards, and the Savage .250 was doing its stuff. The ammunition was of Savage make; the bullets, 87 grains, of course. The full, metal-patched bullets penetrated cleanly in all cases, while the soft points only made dents not offering to go through. It being an established fact that soft-pointed bullets penetrate steel quite as well as hard ones, we must conclude that the soft points in the above case arrived at the 400-yard point with less velocity than the hard points. I have no doubt they started with equal velocity. Did their points upset (Continued on Page 18)



# A Backwoods Riflemaker

By Horace Kephart

CARMAN had come a thousand miles from New York to bid on equipment for a sanitarium in the Carolina mountains. While waiting for the trustees to act he had a few days on his hands. His mind turned to his favorite sport.

"Any big game here in the mountains?" he asked the hotel clerk.

"Some bear, back in the roughs. Deer all hounded out."

"If I should come back in the fall for a bear-hunt, who could I get to guide me?"

"Well, there's Long John Gilbert. He's sixty-odd but is still the best bear hunter in the county, and he has the best dogs."

"Where does he live?"

"About eight miles from here, up Qualla Creek."

"Can one get there in a car?"

"Lord, no! John won't have a wagon-road within a mile of his house: says he don't want to be bothered with improve-ments. Why, he's so old-fogyish he won't use a breech-loader."

"By Jove! Just the sort I'd like to meet. Can I have a saddle-horse?"

"Sure." The clerk dropped his voice confidentially: "Some of John's neighbors give him a bad name, but you'll find him a right clever old chap, if you take him right."

Carman smiled. "I don't mind a little moonshining, myself."

"It ain't that. Old John owns about a thousand acres of fine timberland, away up there the lumber companies have been trying to get, but he won't sell. And he keeps a big adjoining tract tied up in boundary litigation. That's stirred up hard feeling. Even the trash around there are mad because it checks them from hauling bark and acid-wood. So that's the nigger in the woodpile."

A colored boy brought out the horse. Carman got detailed directions, mounted and rode off.

A new graded highway followed the river through a rich valley walled in by spurs from the Great Smoky divide. Tourists whizzed by in high-powered cars. Comfortable farmers, purring along leisurely in their Fords, saluted the stranger with good-natured interest.

Three miles from town a swift tributary dashed into the river from a deep and thickly wooded ravine. It was clear and cool and enticingly fit for trout. A highway sign at the bridge gave its name, Qualla Creek.

Carman turned aside into the glen. Abruptly he was shut in by the ancient woods, shut out from the modern cultivated world. The horse climbed a steep ascent over slippery rocks, past a roaring waterfall, then found level footing where the by-road wound along the streamside amid ferns high as his shoulders. He proceeded through deep shadowy silence.

A mile of this, and then suddenly they came out into the glare of a small hillside clearing.

A bit of cornfield sloped so steeply down that its rail fence seemed in peril of sliding into the creek.

A bare old cabin of wide-spaced logs stood lone and desolate amid the corn. There was not a tree or a vine to hide its squalor. The hard-tramped dirt around the house had no single flower or spear of grass to take the curse off.

Razorback pigs, starved hounds and ragged children turned startled faces toward the intruder. A frowsy barefooted woman, with snuff-stick in her mouth, slinked into the cabin and peeped out through a chink between the logs. A hard-eyed gawk of a man leaned slack against the fence and sullenly stared.

Carman reined in and inquired: "Does John Gilbert live up this way?"

"Long John does. Little John lives on Pan-ter Creek and Joel's John on Silvermine."

"How far is it to Long John's?"

"'Bout four mile, and the furdur the better. I don't set no store in ary Gilbert." The fellow spat on the ground as if to spurn the name from his mouth.

Carman rode on, disgusted. "Trash!" he muttered to himself—"trash stranded here in a hurrah's-nest. If there's anything worse, beyond, I'll find Long John Gilbert living in a hollow tree."

Again he entered the forest, and now the growth was unmistakably primeval. Giant trees stood everywhere so close together that their tops were interwoven and few beams of direct sunlight filtered through. Their trunks rose with scarce a perceptible taper, forty, fifty, even sixty feet to the first limb. There were poplars and chestnut trees seven or eight feet thick, above the swell of the butt. The road wound tortuously through a jungle of undergrowth radiant with the pink and white bloom of laurel and rhododendron. There was no track of wheel or hoof that was less than a week old.

A ruffed grouse drummed in the distance. A great hawk swooped overhead. From afar came the flutelike, ascending call of a hermit thrush. The horse splashed joyfully through ford after ford of water as clear as plate glass and alive with darting forms. It amazed Carman to find such an unspoiled Eden within so short a ride from town. He blessed Long John's talent for litigation.

There was one more tenant's clearing, similar to the first, and here was the end of the wagon-road. Beyond it there ran only a trail made by the mountaineer's dry-land sled, a track barely thirty inches wide. This was Long John's way of passage to the outer world. It climbed steep grades and skirted precipices where the outer edge of the trail was held in place by poles laid end-to-end. The tracks showed that no shod animal, but only a steer, was used to pull the settler's sled.

For a mile the trail wound along narrow defiles of the mountain. Then the forest gloom

was broken by a token of sunlight ahead, and the traveler came to cleared, level upland, planted in corn that was waist high. Here the surrounding ridges spread wide apart from each other and between them was a fertile "cove," as the mountain people call such a basin amid the hills.

To Carman's surprise, there was a well-built double house on the place: that is to say, twin structures with an open entry between and the whole covered by a single roof. It was of hewn logs, well chinked, ancient but kept in good repair. It stood in the midst of a garden fenced with split palings. There were flower beds in the garden front and a gravel walk to the house. A hundred or more "bee gums" (cuts from hollow logs) were alive with industrious tenants. Old apple and peach trees cast grateful shade in the front yard. Long John might be old-fashioned, but his home showed him to be a man of energy and taste.

Five big bearhounds quickly announced the stranger's visit. A tall, full-bearded man, decently dressed and of commanding presence, called them to heel. Carman hitched his horse, opened an ingeniously fashioned gate that swung on wooden hinges, presented himself to the old man, and was met with a grave but courteous welcome.

"Come into the settin'-room and make yourself at home," said John. "Will you have a nip? I may be jailed for this; but I never could see no harm in offering refreshment to a tired traveler. Seems to me the world's gone plumb crazy over reforms that there ain't nary bitty sense in."

Carman endorsed the sentiment and welcomed the nip. It was pure double-distilled corn that sparkled with an honest bead and gave no man headaches.

They talked a good while about bear-hunting. Carman, from the first, had observed a heavy muzzle-loading rifle hanging on wooden pegs driven into the wall, which also supported a powder-horn and a leather bullet pouch worn shiny with use.

"Is that your bear-gun?" he inquired.

"Yes," answered John, and he lifted it down and passed it over for inspection.

"It is of larger bore than other Kentuckies I have seen."

"Takes a half-ounce ball," said John, "and it shoots hard enough for the purpose."

"Shoots straight and knocks 'em cold, eh?"

"Well, I've killed more than a hundred bear with it, and there weren't many needed a second shot. You noted it has a bigger bore than common: well, I really made that rifle for man-huntin'. After the Confed'rit War there was a lot of bushwackin' done around here, and a man needed a gun that was good for two or three hundred yards—from the doorway to the ridge yander, for instance."

"You say you made this rifle with your own hands!" exclaimed Carman.

"Yes, sir: right here in this house, about

forty year ago. These mountains was wild in them days, I'm tellin' you. Very few people livin here, and gangs of robbers—riff-raff left over from the war—prowled around stealin' and killin'. They burnt me out and stole my hosses and cattle and might' nigh everything I had. I got a few friends to help, and put up this end of the house. But I didn't even have a gun left to defend it, and no money to buy one.

"Well, I got a few dollars together, and tuk my foot in hand and lit out acrost the Smokies seventy-five miles to Knoxville, the nearest town of any size. I bought a gun lock for four dollars, and a rough-bored barrel for another four dollars, and a long steel rod and some small bits o' steel, and some powder and lead and caps. I carried them back home on my own wethers. It tuk me four days for the round trip. Well, then I made that rifle-gun."

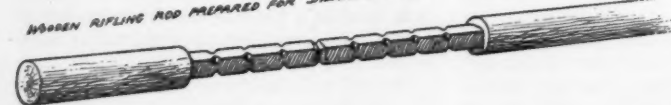
"But I don't understand. There's no wagon road, even now, forty years later. How did you bring a lathe up here to bore and rifle your gun barrel with?"

Long John looked quizzically at his guest as though doubtful of his intelligence. "What did I want with a lathe? Come in the next room." He led the way.

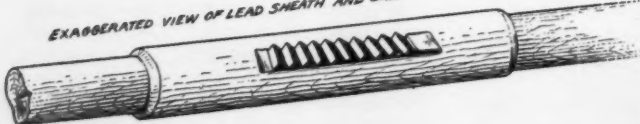
This was the "old house," the room that was first built. It was floored with six-foot punch-eons, but they were dressed with a broadax almost as smooth and even as though planed. It had two small window sashes, set side by side, to admit plenty of light—an uncommon feature in the mountains.

Under the window was a strange contrivance. A rude bench made of split and hewn timbers extended nearly the whole length of the room. To the top of this bench was firmly attached a wooded head-block which supported and guided a wooden cylinder five feet long, three inches in diameter, that had seven spiral grooves cut along its surface from end to end and equidistant from each other. When this cylinder, called the screw guide, was pushed or drawn by hand through the head-block guides, it slowly revolved and made a three-fourths turn in its own length.

WOODEN RIFLING ROD PREPARED FOR SHEATH OF LEAD.

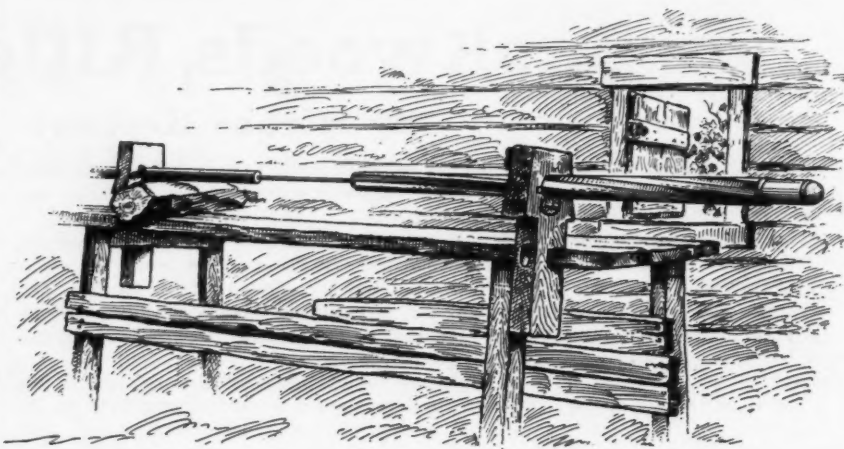


EXAGGERATED VIEW OF LEAD SHEATH AND SAW.



"First the rough barrel was wedged fast at this other end of the bench," explained John, "and I drilled it out, smooth and true, to the caliber I wanted, using this long steel rod for a drill. The barrel is soft iron. It was slow work; but time was what I had the most of, them days."

"Then came the rifling. I made that screw guide, just like most everything else, from



AN OLD-TIME SCREW-GUIDE AND HEAD-BLOCK AND THEIR BENCH WITH RIFLE BARREL AND RIFLING ROD IN PLACE, BUT NOT ARRANGED AS FOR ACTUAL WORK, MERELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PHOTOGRAPHING.

wood that I selected from trees growing around here and split out and seasoned and dressed myself."

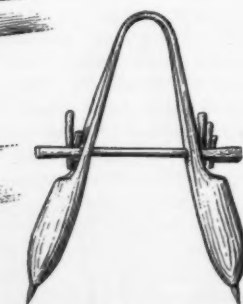
"How did you lay out those spirals?"

"With these calipers."

John handed the visitor a bow compass made of hickory bent over in the shaved middle part, held at the desired spacing by a little crossbar of wood, wedged there with wooden wedges, and with each leg tipped by a common cambric needle.

"Tain't bright and purty, like the boughten ones," said John, "but it does jist as fine work."

"Now, then, I'm ready to rifle the barrel. You see there's an iron slot in the end of this screw guide. I take this long steel rod, which is squared at the end, and fix it in the slot. A couple of inches from the fur end of the rod I fix a lead sheath that I've cast beforehand in the smooth-bored barrel so it fits it snug. In the sheath I sink a flat steel band in which I've filed sharp, square teeth—that is the saw. The saw is of tough steel that I've retempered myself."



HOME-MADE CALIPERS

"So, now I wedge the gun barrel in place over here at t'other end of the bench. I grease the leather slugs of the headblock, and the saw, too. I put the saw in the muzzle and I work the screw guide back and forth keerfully with my hands. That cuts a faint channel. I put a bit of writing paper under the saw, run through agin, and that deepens the channel. So on, till I have a groove cut

as deep as I want it. Then I cut another groove. When all seven are cut, I bevel the edges of the landings to keep 'em from tearing the bullet patches. Then I made a screw plug for the breech end, at the nearest blacksmith shop, which, them days, was twelve miles down the river from here."

Carman had nothing to say. He was lost in wonder at the ingenuity that could accomplish such results with means so primitive and crude.

"The stock," continued John, "is made from a beech that grew right over yander by the spring. There was several curly maples here, too, but I chose straight-grained wood that wouldn't take long to work into shape. We were more for practical results than for style, them days. Fact is, I no more'n got this gun done when a sorry feller kem prowling about and tried to steal the only steer I had left. It was nigh dark, but I glimpsed him behind that pintoed rock t'other side the spring branch yander, and this gun killed him from this winder."

Carman stared at the "pintoed rock." The corners of his mouth drooped. They did go in for practical results "them days," sure enough.

John went on placidly chatting, as though the killing of robbers was a mere matter of course.

"There'd a-been a quicker and easier way of makin' the gun if I'd had the loan of another rifle. In that case I'd not had to make this screw guide, you see. I'd jist a-used t'other rifle barrel for a guide, put the long rod in the barrel, cast three leads around it, and fitted rifling saws to t'other end."

"What ingenuity! What wonderful patience the old pioneers had!" exclaimed Carman.

"Them! Yes, sir. Us modern folks don't know what it means to do *everything* for ourselves." John did not notice the smile that Carman could not suppress at mention of "us modern folks." The old fellow went on: "My foreparents didn't have no hardware store to go to for rough barrels and locks. They had to make 'em all from the very ore they dug from the ground." (Continued on Page 20)





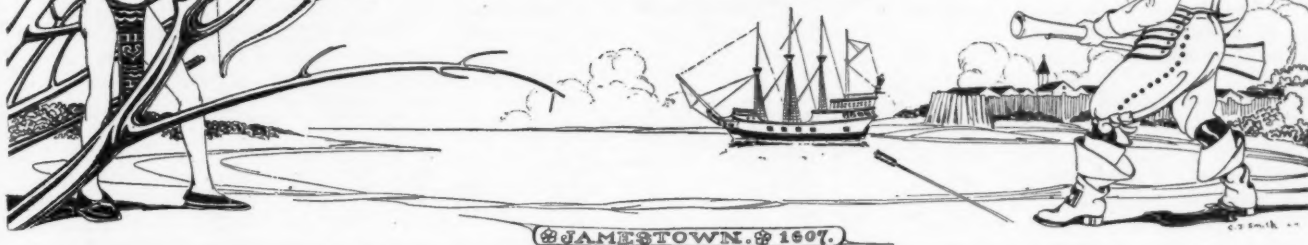
## The American Rifleman

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© JAMESTOWN. © 1907.

Thirty miles from the mouth of the James River the English founded Jamestown in 1607. More than half of the original settlers were destined to perish of starvation during the first bitter winter but enough survived to perpetuate the settlement until with the arrival of other pioneers it became one of the important strongholds of the British colonies.

**W**ITH the dry-rot demise of the Schuetzen game ever before us as an example of the fate inevitably awaiting any sport which does not encourage new blood, the Eastern Championship Small Bore Matches present a most encouraging prospect for the future of the **New Blood** annual Sea Girt competitions.

**at Sea Girt** This year for the first time the program was arranged for the specific purpose of attracting new shooters, as well as to provide events which would keep the matches attractive to older and more experienced shots. That this policy was justified is evident from the support which the new shooters gave the meeting.

A count of the registration at Sea Girt shows that 103 marksmen were competing. Comparing this with the attendance of previous years shows that this is only slightly in excess of the attendance at the first of these annual matches, but the significant feature is that while the 1922 Matches were patronized almost exclusively by veterans of the small bore game, whose skill and knowledge of small bore shooting in itself discouraged the participation of new men, the 1924 Matches had just the opposite result. Of the 103 competitors at Sea Girt this year, 59 were put into Class A, 13 were Class B men and 31 were Class C men. In other words, 44 of the total number of 43.6 per cent to all intents and purposes recruits in the small bore game, and 31 of these had never before shot either at Sea Girt or Camp Perry.

With such a percentage of new men, the Sea Girt shoot demands by right the support not only of the shooters in the East, but of all friends of rifle practice, as long as it continues to attract new blood, to leaven the group of old timers who are the backbone of the game.

Another significant fact in connection with the attendance at Sea Girt is the geographical distribution of the shooters. The representation from States show: New Jersey 29, Pennsylvania 21, New York City 13, New York State 12, Brooklyn (N. Y.) 10, Connecticut 8, District of Columbia 4, Delaware 3, Massachusetts 2, and Panama 1.

Such an attendance at once makes the annual Sea Girt gatherings distinct from other more or less local meetings and invests its matches with an importance which makes the winning of any of them an achievement of which any individual rifleman or rifle club may justly be proud.

\* \* \* \*

**T**HAT the .30-caliber service rifle has reached its present state of high development is admittedly due in no small measure to the Ordnance Department policy of detailing official observers to the National Matches where the rifles are actually in use by practical shots.

**The .22 Springfield at Sea Girt** The detail of two members of Springfield Armory Staff to the Sea Girt Small Bore Matches to demonstrate the new Army .22's under match conditions and to become acquainted with the ideas of the small bore shooter in relation to his equipment, is part and parcel of the same policy.

The military shots of the country already are sensing the unflagging interest the Ordnance Department has shown in its effort to provide a super-accurate combination of rifle and ammunition and, judging from the comments heard at Sea Girt, the small bore clan appreciates the lengths to which the Springfield Arsenal is going in order to determine the forms of rifling and chambering calculated to develop the maximum of accuracy in the small bore cartridge.

If Springfield Armory pursues its present policy in relation to the new .22-caliber Springfield, it will not be long before the new small bore service rifle will be relatively as fine, accurate and reliable a weapon as the service arm. Already the new twenty-twos have been tried out under the severest of match conditions during the small bore events on the Olympic Match Program, and even though this event was won by a Frenchman the score made by the high American entry finishing in second place is positive proof that the Arsenal has developed a remarkably accurate small bore weapon along lines calculated to appeal not only to the small bore shooter but practicable as a military training weapon as well.

## Mid-Western Small Bore Matches

Continued from Page 1

Steve, in dropping only one point in the 50-yard re-entry, and Mrs. Wolff, who with her husband Walter, pushed A. C. Atherton and W. L. Cocroft, stars of the Ridgeville club, for first in the two-man team event.

The three high competitors in each event follow:

<b>MATCH F—Ladies' 50-Yard Re-Entry</b>	
1. Miss M. C. Monahan, Chicago	299
2. Miss R. C. Clapp, Chicago	295
3. Mrs. T. G. Lively, Wilmette	289
4. Mrs. L. A. McChesney, Chicago	288
<b>MATCH G—Junior Re-Entry, Iron Sights</b>	
1. D. J. Crumlish, Jr., Wilmette	276
2. M. Nettiehorst, Chicago	262
3. E. Rapp, Evanston	261

### JUNIOR CAMP PERRY SPECIAL

1. R. Blanchard, Evanston	628
2. F. Bronwell, Riverside	622
3. D. J. Crumlish, Jr., Wilmette	601

### MATCH 11

#### Long Range Individual

#### 200 Yards, Prone, Any Sights

W. L. Cocroft	98
J. R. Walker	96
A. C. Atherton	96
C. E. Nordhus	96
Fred Johansen	95
A. M. Freeland	94
L. O. Lower	91
L. M. Felt	89
A. F. Bronwell	89
S. Davis	89
N. H. Burlingame	89
Captain Roziene	89

\* Entered but did not shoot.

### MATCH A

#### 50-Yard Re-Entry

N. H. Burlingame	300
W. L. Cocroft	299
M. L. Krumrey	299
A. O. Niedner	298
L. M. Felt	298

J. D. Blackwell	553
E. Coler	277
C. E. Nordhus	274
C. R. Lambert	264
C. M. Nichols	263
K. Helm	258
B. W. Brooks	257
L. Howell	245
S. Davis	245
L. A. Millbrook	240
V. A. Partz	240
T. G. Lively	240
A. F. Bronwell	240
* Shot two targets only.	† Shot one target only.

### CAMP PERRY SPECIAL

#### 50 and 100 Yards, Iron Sights

Fred Johansen	584
L. M. Felt	582
A. F. Bronwell	580
J. R. Walker	576
T. G. Lively	575
S. D. Monahan	575
C. E. Nordhus	561
A. C. Atherton	561
N. H. Burlingame	561
F. W. Parker	561
* Shot only first stage of match.	



D. C. Crumlish, Statistical Officer and His Office at the Chicago Shoot



1,000-yard Firing Line Fort Sheridan During Illinois Long Range Championship

<b>MATCH 3—N. R. A. Mid-West Individual Championship, Aggregate scores of matches, 1, 2, 11, and Camp Perry Special.</b>	
1. Fred Johansen, Joliet	1067
2. L. M. Felt, Chicago	1059
3. J. R. Walker, Oak Park	1058

### MATCH 4—Illinois Two-Man Team Championship

#### 50 and 100 Yards, Any Sight.

1. A. C. Atherton and W. L. Cocroft, Evanston	388
2. Walter Wolff and Elizabeth Wolff, Chicago	383
3. C. W. Hamel and G. F. Glasgow, Chicago	372

### MATCH 5—C. R. A. Team Championship

#### 50 Yards, Any Sights.

1. Irving Park Rifle Club, Chicago	493
2. Centennial Rifle Club, Chicago	491
3. Hamilton Club Snipers, Chicago	488

### MATCH 6—I. S. R. A. Team Championship

#### 100 Yards, Any Sights.

1. Chicago Rifle Club, Chicago	472
2. Commonwealth-Edison Rifle Club, Chicago	470
3. Hamilton Club Snipers, Chicago	468

### MATCH 7—I. S. R. A. Individual

#### 100 Yards, Prone, Any Sight

C. W. Hamel	193
A. F. Bronwell	193
S. D. Monahan	192
Fred Johansen	191
L. M. Felt	191
C. E. Nordhus	191
W. Wolf	191
A. C. Atherton	190
W. L. Cocroft	190
J. R. Walker	188
L. O. Lower	188
A. J. Huebner	187
H. V. Roberts	186
E. Coler	185
F. B. Roziene	183
C. Kilkenny	181
G. F. Glasgow	179
N. H. Burlingame	179
W. M. Garlington	176
L. Howell	162

### MATCH 7—N. R. A. Mid-West Team Championship

#### 50 and 100 yards, Iron Sights.

1. Hawthorne Rifle Club, Chicago	1890
2. Irving Park Rifle Club, Chicago	1874
3. Evanston Township High School, Evanston	1771

### MATCH 8—Ladies' Individual Championship

1. Elizabeth Wolff, Chicago	90
2. R. C. Clapp, Chicago	94

A. Freeland	296
A. F. Bronwell	296
J. R. Walker	295
Fred Johansen	294
M. C. Monahan	294
A. C. Atherton	293
W. T. Barrans	293
E. Valentine	293
T. G. Lively	292
J. Rak	290
J. R. Mooney	289
J. Shimek	286
F. W. Runer	285
R. W. Lark	285
Fred Penzel	283
Fred Johnson	282
L. A. McChesney	281
P. J. Johnson	280
E. Ullig	278
F. W. Parker, Jr.	266

### MATCH B

#### 50-Yard Re-Entry, Iron Sights

L. M. Felt	296
A. C. Atherton	295
Fred Johansen	293
J. R. Walker	293
S. D. Monahan	292
W. T. Barrans	292
A. F. Bronwell	291
J. D. Blackwell	288
D. Crumlish	288
J. Shimek	286
E. Coler	286
U. Davis	284
E. Valentine	277
S. Davis	267
K. Helm	266
C. M. Nichols	238
L. Howell	237
M. L. Krumrey	229
T. G. Lively	219
B. W. Brooks	218
O. J. Furgason	218
N. E. Quick	218
F. W. Parker, Jr.	218

\* Only two targets shot.

### MATCH C

#### 100 Yards, Any Sights, Prone

C. E. Nordhus	49
A. C. Atherton	49
J. Rak	48
V. Partz	48
L. M. Felt	47
A. Freeland	47
E. Coler	47
M. L. Krumrey	44
K. Helm	44

### MATCH D

#### 100 Yards Re-Entry, Iron Sights, Prone

L. M. Felt	289
A. C. Atherton	288
Fred Johansen	287
S. D. Monahan	284
M. L. Krumrey	283

### MATCH C

#### 100 Yards, Any Sights, Prone

W. L. Cocroft	296
N. H. Burlingame	293
A. O. Niedner	290
J. R. Walker	289
Fred Johansen	289
L. M. Felt	287
A. Freeland	287
A. C. Atherton	286
W. T. Barrans	282
A. Freeland	278
Fred Penzel	276
J. Rak	261
M. L. Krumrey	234
C. M. Corbin	2180
A. F. Bronwell	2180
V. A. Partz	2154
U. Davis	2178
* Shot two targets only.	† Shot one target only.

### MATCH I

#### 200 Yards, Any Sights, Prone

C. E. Nordhus	49
A. C. Atherton	49
J. Rak	48
V. Partz	48
L. M. Felt	47
A. Freeland	47
E. Coler	47
M. L. Krumrey	44
K. Helm	44

### MATCH I

#### Chicago Rifle Association Individual

50 Yards, Any Sight	
1. W. Wolf	198
2. J. R. Walker	198
3. N. H. Burlingame	198
4. W. L. Cocroft	198
5. L. M. Felt	197
6. Fred Johansen	197
7. S. D. Monahan	196
8. A. F. Bronwell	196
9. T. G. Lively	196
10. C. Kilkenny	194
11. M. L. Krumrey	194
12. G. F. Glasgow	194
13. A. J. Huebner	193
14. C. E. Nordhus	193
15. A. C. Atherton	192
16. J. R. Mooney	192
17. W. M. Garlington	185
18. M. L. Krumrey	173

## At Sea Girt

(Continued from Page 7)

awarded the most valuable of the merchandise prizes, a seventy-five-dollar Swiss watch.

The Two-Man Team Match was remarkable for the fine team work developed between the competing pairs. The winning of this event called for big shooting under difficult conditions, and the winners, Wotkins and McGarity, finished well ahead of all other competitors.

For the first time in the history of this match possibilities were made by both of these men at 200 yards; and at 100 Wotkins scored 194 and McGarity 198, an aggregate of 592. Their closest competitors were Fred Kuhn and H. J. Wood, of Bridgeport, who scored 585, outranking L. J. Miller and Charlie Johnson, of Frankford, at the longer range.

Twenty-eight men who fell under either the B or C classification entered the Long Range Individual Match, which was restricted to prevent the participation of experienced shots. The event called for two sighters and twenty shots for record at 200 yards, and, considering weather conditions, the scores were excellent.

The match was taken by L. C. Roujon, of the Arlington Club, on a score of 99; with Clarence Held, of Allentown, Pa., second on 98; and Lloyd Oswald, of New Tripoli, Pa., third with 97. Among the new bloods in this match was Anthony J. Lynch, a boy Scout from Hartford, who made a score of 96. Young Lynch was going strong for a 98 when on his last shot he was caught in a puff and went out for a three.

As quickly as each squadded match was concluded the medals, money and merchandise prizes—of which there were some fifteen in each event—were distributed so that when the shooting was concluded there was no delay in the shooters shoving off.

The Grand Aggregate, based on the scores made in the Palma Individual, the Small Bore Spencer and Eastern Individual Matches, went to John W. Hession, of the Roosevelt Club on a total of 564 points out of 575, outranking L. T. Everett, of Mahwah; Henry J. Gussman, of New Haven, came in third on 563.

The Re-Entry Matches proved unusually popular, and the ranges whereon these events were shot were kept busy either with the regular re-entry competitors or competitors shooting practice targets for the purpose of sighting in.

The Fifty-Yard Re-Entry, Best Three Targets, was decided on the V-count. Captain Leizear of the District of Columbia National Guard, Virgil Richard, of New Haven, J. W. Gillies, of the Roosevelt Club, and H. J. Gussman, of New Haven, all registered scores of 300. Leizear took the match of a total of twenty-three Vs; Richard, second with twenty-two; and Gillies, third with twenty-one.

The 100-Yard Re-Entry Match also went to Captain Leizear on a perfect score of 300; with Fred Kuhn, of Bridgeport, second on 299, and Richard third on 298.

Although Capt. R. L. Bowlin, of the Ordnance Department, who came from Panama especially to shoot in the matches, arrived too late to enter any of the big individual compe-

titions, he got into the re-entries and won the event in this class at 200 yards with a perfect score for his three best targets of 150, outranking by virtue of twenty-six Vs, H. J. Wood, who had twenty Vs, and J. W. Gillies, with nineteen.

The Swiss Unlimited Re-Entry was won by E. F. Shearer, of Renovo, Pa., with thirty bull's-eyes; H. J. Wood finishing second with twenty-five; and J. A. Willners, third with twenty-three.

Detailed scores follow:

50-YARD RE-ENTRY MATCH			
1. H. H. Leizear	300	23	\$10.93
2. Virgil Richard	299	22	8.19
3. J. W. Gillies	299	21	5.45
4. H. J. Gussman	299	20	3.82
5. Chas. H. Johnson	299	22	3.82
6. H. J. Wood	299	18	2.73
A. Eisenhauer	299	18	2.73
8. C. S. Neary	299	14	2.73
9. Chas. St. John	299	12	2.73
10. E. Strong	297	21	1.64
11. H. K. Mann	298	19	1.64
R. H. McGarity	298	19	1.64
13. L. J. Corra	298	18	1.64
14. Fred Kuhn	298	17	1.64
15. Robt. H. Greene	297	21	1.09
16. D. D. Hoag	297	19	1.09
A. C. Russell	297	19	1.09
Total \$54.61			

100-YARD RE-ENTRY MATCH			
1. H. H. Leizear	300	11	\$11.95
2. Fred Kuhn	299	17	8.96
3. Virgil Richard	298	13	5.98
4. R. H. McGarity	297	19	4.18
Geo. Sittler	297	19	4.18
6. J. W. Gillies	297	13	2.99
7. J. E. Terry	297	11	2.99
Leo Manville	297	11	2.99
S. M. Milman	297	11	2.99
10. J. A. Willners	297	10	1.79
11. C. S. Hogue	297	9	1.79
12. H. J. Gussman	296	15	1.79
13. J. M. Hilborn	296	13	1.79
J. W. Hession	296	13	1.79
15. A. Eisenhauer	296	8	1.20
H. K. Mann	296	8	1.20
17. Chas. H. Johnson	295	11	1.20
Total \$59.76			

200-YARD RE-ENTRY MATCH			
1. Capt. Roy L. Bowlin	150	26	\$14.17
2. H. J. Wood	150	20	10.63
3. J. W. Gillies	150	19	6.02
M. Dodson	150	19	6.02
5. A. C. Russell	150	17	4.96
L. J. Miller	150	15	3.54
7. H. D. Wilber	150	14	3.54
8. J. M. Hilborn	149	24	3.54
9. A. Eisenhauer	149	23	3.54
10. Geo. Sittler	149	21	2.13
11. D. D. Hoag	149	18	2.13
J. A. Willners	149	18	2.13
Wm. Abbott	149	17	1.77
14. Don Baker	149	17	1.77
C. S. Neary	149	16	1.42
16. W. J. Coons	149	16	1.42
L. C. Roujon	149	16	1.42
Total \$70.86			

SWISS UNLIMITED RE-ENTRY MATCH			
1. E. F. Shearer	30	\$ 3.23	
2. H. J. Wood	25	2.42	
3. J. A. Willners	23	1.61	
4. Chas. H. Johnson	22	1.13	
5. J. W. Gillies	20	1.13	
6. H. K. Mann	18	.80	
7. A. C. Russell	16	.80	
W. J. Coons	16	.80	
H. J. Gussman	15	.48	
10. Geo. L. Schenck	14	.48	
11. L. T. Everett	14	.48	
12. D. Baker	14	.48	
13. Virgil Richard	13	.48	
14. Fred Kuhn	11	.40	
J. M. Hilborn	11	.40	
16. J. W. Hession	10	.32	
17. Chas. St. John	9	.32	
Total \$16.08			

MOOSE MATCH			
1. J. W. Gillies	76	\$ 3.65	
2. H. K. Mann	74	2.28	
3. J. A. Willners	73	1.82	
4. George Sittler	73	.91	
5. E. E. W. Given	68	.46	
Total \$ 9.12			

LONG RANGE INDIVIDUAL MATCH			
1. L. C. Roujon	99	\$ 2.80 and Mdee.	
2. Clarence Held	98	2.10	
3. Floyd Oswald	97	1.40	
4. N. G. Stabler	97	.98	
5. D. D. Hoag	96	.98	
6. George Sittler	96	.70	

7. Anthony J. Lynch	96	.70	
8. W. T. Abbott	95	.70	
9. Earl Handwerk	94	.07	
10. Manning Dodson	94	.42	
11. Albert Handwerk	94	.42	
12. G. C. Pierce, Jr.	94	.42	
13. Victor Ranch	93	.42	
14. E. F. Shearer	92	.42	
15. Herbert Peterson	91	.28	
16. D. J. Murphy	91	.28	
17. Lt. G. L. Amouroux	91	.28	
18. W. F. Smith	90		
19. Paul Mackey	88		
20. M. Solomon	87		
21. R. A. Drever	67		
22. A. H. Henelt (Henelt)	61		
23. P. J. Rocchiotti	58		
Total \$14.00			

5 competitors did not shoot.

SWISS MATCH			
1. Virgil Richard	22	\$15.30 and Mdee.	
2. D. D. Hoag	20	11.46	
3. Capt. G. Wotkins	13	7.65	
4. G. C. Pierce, Jr.	11	5.37	
5. J. M. Hilborn	8	5.37	
6. H. K. Mann	7	4.58	
7. Wm. T. Abbott	6	4.58	
8. H. J. Wood	6	4.58	
9. Fred Kuhn	5	4.58	
10. H. J. Gussman	4	2.30	
11. L. J. Miller	4	2.30	
12. N. G. Stabler	3	2.30	
13. Chas. H. Johnson	3	2.30	
14. John W. Hession	3	2.30	
15. J. W. Gillies	2	1.53	
16. Capt. Roy L. Bowlin	2		
17. J. A. Willners	2		
18. Manning Dodson	2		
19. L. C. Roujon	2		
20. George Sittler	2		
21. R. H. McGarity	2		
22. D. B. Olson	2		
23. Paul F. Lahm	1		
24. Geo. Scott	1		
25. Paul Mackey	1		
26. Donald Baker	1		
27. Marshall Murray	1		
28. G. B. Sheldon	1		
29. Thos. R. Russell	1		
30. W. A. Mackay	1		
31. R. H. Betts	1		
32. Leo Manville	1		
33. H. D. Wilber	1		
34. W. O. Webster	1		
35. A. M. Reynolds	1		
36. J. G. Jensen	0		
37. James E. Terry	0		
38. E. P. Shearer	0		
39. J. E. Murray	0		
40. Clarence Reid	0		
13 competitors did not shoot—withdrew.			

PALMA SMALL BORE TEAM MATCH					
No.	Name	150	175	200	Tot.
1.	Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club "A"				
	L. J. Miller .....	75	73	75	
	A. Eisenhauer .....	75	75	68	
	C. S. Hogue .....	75	75	71	
	C. H. Johnson .....	74	75	72	
	Team Totals .....	299	298	286	883
	Prize: \$28, trophy and medals				
2.	Nat. Cap. R. C. ....	300	294	286	880
	Prize: \$21				
3.	Roosevelt R. C. No. 1	300	292	285	877
	Prize: \$14				
4.	Brooklyn R. C. No. 1	298	295	283	876
	Disqualified				
5.	Mahwah R. C. ....	299	291	284	874
	Prize \$7				
6.	Remington R. C. ....	296	291	286	873
7.	Brooklyn R. C. No. 2	299	290	284	873
8.	Ossining (N. Y.) R. C.	295	292	279	866
9.	F'drd. Ars. B. ....	297	290	279	866
	Prize: \$25 added money				
10.	Roosevelt R. C. No. 2	296	288	277	861
11.	Arlington R. C. No. 2	297	278	282	857
12.	Bear Rock R. & F. No. 1	291	285	277	853
13.	Camden R. C. ....	292	288	268	848
14.	Bear Rock R. C. No. 2	288	282	254	804

EASTERN SMALL BORE TEAM MATCH					
No.	Name	50	100	200	Tot.
1. National Capital Rifle Club					
	H. H. Leizear....	98	95	60	
	J. C. Jensen.....	97	100	48	
	Capt. G. Wotkyns ..	97	98	47	
	R. R. McGarity.....	95	100	48	
	Team Totals.....	387	393	193	973
	Prize: \$78 and medals				
2.	Roosevelt Rifle Club....	390	389	189	968
	Prize: \$21				
3.	Mahwah Rifle Club ....	394	384	186	964
	Prize: \$14				
4.	Remington Arms Club....	397	377	189	963
	Prize: \$7				
5.	Ossining Rifle Club.....	385	386	190	961
6.	Frankford A. C. No. 1....	390	382	188	960
7.	Roosevelt R. C. No. 2....	377	380	193	950
8.	Frankford A. C. No. 2....	382	384	182	948
9.	Camden Rifle Club.....	379	377	186	942
10.	Brooklyn R. C. No. 3....	386	377	177	940
11.	Arlington R. & P. C.....	372	382	185	939
12.	Perth Amboy Rifle C....	378	378	179	935
13.	Bear Rock Rifle C.....	364	388	182	934
14.	Brooklyn R. C. No. 1....	386	378	170	934
Disqualified					
High Individual Score: J. M. Hilborn 249					



## PRELIMINARY PALMA MATCH

No.	Name	150	175	200	Total	Prize
1.	H. J. Wood	75	75	75-9 V	225-30 V	\$6.20
2.	V. Richard	75	75	75-6 V	225-30 V	4.65
3.	R. H. McGarity	75	74	75	224	3.10
4.	Lt. G. L. Wotkins	75	74	75	224	2.17
5.	L. T. Everett	75	74	75	224	2.17
6.	Chas. St. John	75	73	75	223	1.55
7.	J. M. Hilborn	75	74	74	223	1.55
8.	E. B. Rice	75	75	73	223	1.55
9.	J. A. Willners	75	75	73	223	1.55
10.	C. F. Kidd	75	74	74	222	.93
11.	J. W. Gillies	75	73	74	222	.93
12.	C. Held	75	73	74	222	.93
13.	Fred Kuhn	75	73	74	222	.93
14.	W. O. Webster	75	74	73	222	.93
15.	Alex. Eisenhauer	75	74	73	222	.62
16.	L. J. Corsa	75	75	72	222	.62
17.	James E. Murray	75	74	72	221	.62
18.	James E. Terry	75	75	71	221	
19.	H. K. Mann	73	72	75	220	
20.	F. M. Brinkerhoff	74	73	73	220	
21.	Charles R. Strong	75	73	73	220	
22.	Robert H. Greene	75	72	73	220	
23.	W. A. Mackey	74	74	72	220	
24.	Charles Hankin	75	74	71	220	
25.	L. C. Roujon	70	74	75	219	
26.	E. F. Shearer	75	71	73	219	
27.	George F. Konig	75	71	73	219	
28.	Paul Mackey	73	72	73	218	
29.	Earl Handwerk	75	70	73	218	
30.	A. C. Russell	73	73	72	218	
31.	Floyd Oswald	74	74	70	218	
32.	D. B. Olsen	70	73	74	217	
33.	Charles S. Hogue	75	70	72	217	
34.	J. C. Jensen	74	72	71	217	
35.	P. F. Lahm	75	71	71	217	
36.	George Sittler	73	74	70	217	
37.	D. Baker	75	74	68	217	
38.	William T. Abbott	68	74	74	216	
39.	G. C. Pierce, Jr.	73	71	72	216	
40.	C. D. Fetherolf	73	73	70	216	
41.	William J. Coons	75	71	70	216	
42.	M. Dodson	74	69	72	215	
43.	H. W. Dawson	73	70	72	215	
44.	Charles Drechsel	73	69	72	214	
45.	A. F. Lynch	73	71	70	214	
46.	S. M. Milman	74	68	71	213	
47.	E. L. Strang	74	73	66	213	
48.	Herbert Peterson	75	69	68	212	
49.	R. H. Betts	75	72	65	212	
50.	George Scott	73	72	67	211	
51.	Charles H. Johnson	75	73	63	211	
52.	C. Adkins	70	66	74	210	
53.	G. B. Sheldon	68	72	69	210	
54.	C. Harold Johnson	73	72	66	210	
55.	Marshall Murray	69	67	73	209	
56.	H. E. Morgan	65	73	70	208	
57.	C. S. Neary	72	72	62	206	
58.	H. H. Leisear	65	69	69	203	
59.	Albert Handwerk	58	72	68	198	
60.	E. E. W. Given	73	69	66	198	
61.	M. Solomon	73	69	56	198	
62.	D. D. Hoag	72	46	56	174	

## CAMP PERRY SPECIAL MATCH

No.	Name	198	195	193	Trip to Camp Perry Merchandise
1.	L. J. Miller	198	195	193	
2.	R. H. McGarity	199	193	192	
3.	Virgil Richard	194	195	191	
4.	H. B. Rice	198	193	191	
5.	C. S. Hogue	193	196	189	
6.	R. J. Gussman	193	195	188	
7.	Manning Dodson	195	193	188	
8.	H. H. Leisear	195	192	188	
9.	James E. Terry	194	190	188	
10.	W. A. Mackey	195	192	187	
11.	Lt. Grove Wotkins	197	190	187	
12.	Leo Manville	199	186	187	
13.	L. J. Corsa	192	194	186	
14.	E. F. Shearer	192	192	184	
15.	G. B. Sheldon	194	190	184	
16.	Alexander Eisenhauer	195	189	184	
17.	F. M. Brinkerhoff	195	189	184	
18.	R. H. Betts	193	190	183	
19.	William J. Coons	192	190	182	
20.	George L. Schenck	194	188	182	
21.	J. W. Hession	189	192	181	
22.	J. W. Gillies	193	188	181	
23.	J. A. Willners	194	187	181	
24.	C. F. Kidd	188	192	180	
25.	William T. Abbott	191	189	180	
26.	George Sittler	193	187	180	
27.	J. M. Hilborn	193	187	180	
28.	Floyd Oswald	191	188	179	
29.	L. Theo. Everett	192	186	178	
30.	S. M. Milman	190	187	177	
31.	C. D. Fetherolf	191	183	176	
32.	W. O. Webster	184	191	175	
33.	H. K. Mann	180	190	170	
34.	N. G. Stabler	184	184	168	
35.	V. D. Ranch	176	188	166	
36.	G. C. Pierce, Jr.	180	186	166	
37.	Charles St. John	196	169	165	
38.	Capt. Roy Bowlin	182	181	163	
39.	Earl Handwerk	186	177	162	
40.	Albert Handwerk	197	165	162	
41.	Morton Solomon	186	175	161	
42.	Lt. G. S. Amouroux	189	172	161	
43.	Clarence Held	191	167	157	
44.	W. F. Smith	170	183	153	
45.	F. J. Rocchietti	159	172	131	
46.	R. N. Burkhardt	167	160	137	
47.	Charles H. Johnson		(Withdrawn)		
48.	Coston Adkins		"		

## EASTERN TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH

No.	Name	100	200	Total	Prize
1.	Capt. Grove Wotkins	194	100		
	R. H. McGarity	198	100	592	\$68.40
2.	Fred Kuhn	194	99		
	H. J. Wood	193	99	585	13.80
3.	L. J. Miller	194	97		
	Chas. H. Johnson	197	97	585	9.20
4.	L. Theo. Everett	195	96		
	E. B. Rice	191	99	581	4.60
5.	H. D. Wilber	197	90		
	Thos. R. Hassall	197	97	581	
6.	C. S. Landis	195	98		
	J. F. Rivers	194	93	580	
7.	J. W. Hession	195	99		
	J. M. Hilborn	191	94	579	
8.	C. F. Kidd	190	97		
	L. J. Corsa	195	95	576	
9.	Virgil Richard	192	95		
	H. J. Gussman	192	97	576	
10.	Edw. Smelter	191	97		
	Leo. Manville	194	94	576	
11.	H. K. Mann	190	97		
	Chas. St. John	195	95	575	
12.	Clarence Held	186	95		
	George Sittler	195	98	574	
13.	J. A. Willners	192	82		
	Jas. E. Terry	187	94	571	
14.	J. W. Gillies	187	96		
	P. F. Lahm	193	95	571	
15.	W. O. Webster	193	96		
	G. C. Pierce, Jr.	190	82	571	
16.	L. C. Roujon	193	89		
	Robt. H. Greene	193	95	570	
17.	D. D. Hoag	191	95		
	F. M. Brinkerhoff	191	92	569	
18.	Albert Handwerk	187	92		
	Floyd Oswald	191	98	568	
19.	R. H. Betts	185	93		
	Alex. Eisenhauer	191	94	563	
20.	Marshall Murray	181	89		
	J. E. Murray	184	92	546	
21.	D. B. Olsen	185	92		
	A. J. Lynch	150	87	514	
22.	C. S. Neary		94		
	A. C. Russell		91	185	

## INDIVIDUAL GRAND AGGREGATE

No.	Name	Palma Ind.	Spencer Ind.	East. Ind.	Total	Prize
1.	John W. Hession	222	98	244	564	\$6.50 R/vlt Cup Mdse.
2.	L. Theo. Everett	222	96	246	564	4.73 and Mdse.
3.	Henry J. Gussman	221	98	244	563	3.15
4.	J. M. Hilborn	219	99	244	562	2.20
5.	Wm. J. Coons	221	98	243	562	2.20
6.	E. B. Rice	220	98	244	562	1.57
7.	C. S. Neary	222	99	240	561	1.57
8.	R. H. McGarity	221	96	244	561	1.57
9.	L. J. Corsa	221	97	241	559	1.57
10.	Edw. Smelter	218	97	244	559	.95
11.	Manning Dodson	222	95	242	559	.95
12.	Chas. H. Johnson	221	95	243	559	.95
13.	Chas. St. John	219	99	240	558	.95
14.	H. J. Wood	223	94	241	558	.95
15.	J. A. Willners	221	93	244	558	.63
16.	C. S. Landis	219	98	240	557	.63
17.	Fred Kuhn	222	97	238	557	.63
18.	Virgil Richard	221	97	239	557	
19.	E. F. Shearer	220	95	242	557	
20.	Lt. Grove Wotkins	219	95	243	556	
21.	J. W. Gillies	218	95	243	556	
22.	Wm. D. Knight	218	98	239	555	
23.	C. F. Kidd	219	95	241	555	
24.	A. C. Russell	219	96	239	554	
25.	H. H. Leisear	221	98	234	553	
26.	H. K. Mann	220	93	240	553	
27.	C. Harold Johnson	221	92	241	553	
28.	Geo. L. Schenck	219	92	241	552	
29.	W. O. Webster	218	96	239	551	
30.	L. C. Roujon	221	95	234	550	
31.	Chas. E. Terry	216	95	239	550	
32.	A. L. Smith	216	94	240	550	
33.	Clarence Held	244	97	237	548	
34.	R. H. Betts	219	95	234	548	
35.	P. F. Lahm	217	94	236	547	
36.	D. B. Olsen	218	95	233	546	
37.	C. Hankin	215	94	237	546	
38.	Chas. E. Murray	218	99	228	545	
39.	Marshall Murray	217	97	221	545	
40.	Wm. T. Abbott	215	93	237	545	
41.	S. M. Milman	216	92	237	545	
42.	Floyd Oswald	212	95	236	543	
43.	Elmer E. Strang	216	94	233	543	
44.	W. A. Mackey	217	93	233	543	
45.	F. M. Brinkerhoff	214	92	237	543	
46.	G. C. Pierce, Jr.	217	90	234	541	
47.	M. Solomon	210	95	235	540	
48.	Leo Manville	200	95	241	536	
49.	Robt. H. Greene	211	89	235	535	
50.	Geo. Sittler	220	86	229	535	
51.	Paul Mackey	210	90	232	532	
52.	Earl Handwerk	208	94	227	529	
53.	Herbert Peterson	207	92	227	526	
54.	C. D. Fetherolf	214	95	211	520	
55.	Albert Handwerk	205	93	222	520	
56.	George Scott	216	91	206	513	
57.	Coston Adkins	218	96	196	510	
58.	R. H. Burkhardt	186	92	221	499	
59.	Harry B. Morgan	207	77	182	466	
60.	G. B. Sheldon	217	95	146	458	
61.	Alex. Eisenhauer	215	94		309	
62.	Geo. T. Konig	220	97	245	562	
	Tied for 40th Place					
40.	D. D. Hoag	215	92	237	545	



## SMALL BORE SPENCER MATCH

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	A. J. M. Hilborn	99	\$20.00 & Carving Set 1A
2.	A. Charles St. John	99	12.01 & Merchandise 2A
3.	A. C. S. Neary	99	8.01 " 3A
4.	A. J. E. Murray	99	8.01 " 4A
5.	C. William D. Knight	98	7.21 " 5A
6.	A. J. W. Hession	98	7.21 " 6A
7.	A. E. B. Rice	98	6.41 " 7A
8.	A. C. S. Landis	98	6.41 " 8A
9.	A. William J. Coons	98	4.80 " 9A
10.	A. H. H. Leisear	98	
11.	A. H. J. Gussman	98	
12.	A. L. J. Corsa	97	
13.	A. Virgil Richard	97	
14.	A. George F. Konig	97	
15.	B. Edward Smelter	97	\$8.16 & Merchandise 19
16.	A. Marshall Murray	97	
17.	A. Fred Kuhn	97	
18.	C. Clarence Held	97	5.45 " 25
19.	A. L. Theo. Everett	96	
20.	A. R. H. McGarity	96	
21.	A. A. C. Russell	96	
22.	A. C. Adkins	96	
23.	A. W. O. Webster	96	
24.	A. R. H. Betts	95	
25.	A. Donald Baker	95	
26.	C. C. B. Fetherolf	95	\$13.64 and Merchandise 10
27.	A. J. E. Terry	95	
28.	A. G. B. Sheldon	95	
29.	A. C. F. Kidd	95	
30.	C. M. Dodson	95	
31.	C. Floyd Oswald	95	\$3.18 and Merchandise 20
32.	A. H. C. Dawson	95	5.46 " 30
33.	A. Leo Manville	95	\$151.00
34.	A. C. S. Hogue	95	
35.	A. Charles H. Johnson	95	
36.	C. Morton Solomon	95	
37.	A. J. W. Gillies	95	
38.	A. D. B. Olsen	95	
39.	C. L. C. Roujon	95	
40.	C. E. F. Shearer	95	
41.	A. L. G. L. Wotkins	95	
42.	A. H. J. Wood	94	
43.	A. C. Hankin	94	
44.	C. Earl Handwerk	94	
45.	A. Elmer L. Strong	94	
46.	A. Alex. Eisenhauer	94	
47.	C. A. L. Smith	94	
48.	A. Paul F. Lahm	94	
49.	C. W. T. Abbott	93	
50.	B. D. D. Hoag	93	
51.	A. J. A. Willners	93	
52.	C. W. F. Smith	93	
53.	C. Albert Handwerk	93	
54.	A. H. K. Mann	93	
55.	A. W. A. Mackey	93	
56.	A. S. M. Milman	92	
57.	A. F. M. Brinkerhoff	92	
58.	A. C. Harold Johnson	92	
59.	A. George L. Schenck	92	
60.	B. C. F. Pfeiler	92	
61.	B. Herbert Peterson	92	
62.	B. A. J. Lynch	92	
63.	C. R. R. Burkhart	92	
64.	A. George Scott	91	
65.	C. G. C. Pierce, Jr.	90	
66.	B. Paul Mackey	90	
67.	A. Robert F. Greene	89	
68.	B. L. W. L. Amoureux	86	
69.	B. Ellis E. W. Given	86	
70.	C. George Sittler	86	
71.	A. H. E. Morgan	77	

## PALMA INDIVIDUAL MATCH

No.	Name	150	175	200	Total	Prize
1.	A. H. J. Wood	75	74	74	223	\$21.16 & Gold Fob 1A
2.	A. C. S. Hogue	75	75	73	223	12.70 & Mer'd'se 2A
3.	C. H. Dodson	75	72	75	222	8.47 " 2A
4.	A. J. W. Hession	75	73	74	222	7.62 " 4A
5.	A. C. S. Neary	74	75	73	222	6.77 " 5A
6.	A. L. Theo. Everett	75	75	72	222	6.77 " 6A
7.	A. Fred Kuhn	75	75	72	222	5.92 " 7A
8.	A. L. J. Corsa	75	74	74	221	5.92 " 8A
9.	A. J. A. Willners	74	74	73	221	5.08 " 9A
10.	A. R. H. McGarity	75	73	73	221	4.23 " 10A
11.	A. H. H. Leisear	75	73	73	221	
12.	C. L. C. Roujon	75	73	73	221	
13.	A. William J. Coons	74	75	72	221	
14.	A. Henry J. Gussman	75	75	71	221	
15.	A. Charles H. Johnson	75	75	71	221	
16.	A. Virgil Richard	75	75	71	221	
17.	A. C. Harold Johnson	75	72	73	220	
18.	A. H. K. Mann	75	73	72	220	
19.	A. George F. Konig	75	73	72	220	
20.	C. E. F. Shearer	75	74	71	220	
21.	C. George Sittler	75	74	71	220	
22.	A. E. B. Rice	75	75	70	220	
23.	A. L. G. L. Wotkins	73	73	73	219	
24.	A. Charles St. John	75	71	73	219	
25.	A. R. H. Betts	74	73	72	219	
26.	A. C. F. Kidd	74	73	72	219	
27.	A. A. C. Russell	74	73	72	219	
28.	A. George L. Schenck	75	72	72	219	
29.	A. J. C. Jensen	74	74	71	219	
30.	A. J. M. Hilborn	74	74	71	219	
31.	A. C. S. Landis	75	73	71	219	
32.	A. Charles Adkins	74	74	72	218	
33.	C. Wm. D. Knight	74	72	72	218	\$6.08 & Mer'd'se 30
34.	A. D. B. Olsen	73	75	70	218	
35.	A. Donald Baker	74	74	70	218	
36.	A. J. W. Gillies	75	75	68	218	
37.	B. Edward Smelter	75	75	68	218	
38.	A. J. E. Murray	75	75	68	218	
39.	A. W. A. Mackey	71	73	73	217	
40.	C. G. C. Pierce, Jr.	70	75	72	217	\$3.04 & Mer'd'se 40
41.	A. P. F. Lahm	74	73	70	217	

42.	A. G. B. Sheldon	74	74	69	217	
43.	A. Marshall Murray	75	73	69	217	
44.	A. H. W. Dawson	75	73	69	217	
45.	A. George Scott	70	73	73	216	
46.	A. W. O. Webster	72	73	71	216	
47.	A. J. E. Terry	74	71	71	216	Merchandise only 50
48.	C. A. L. Smith	74	72	70	216	
49.	A. S. M. Milman	74	72	70	216	
50.	A. Elmer L. Strong	75	72	69	216	
51.	C. William T. Abbott	73	70	72	215	
52.	A. G. Hankin	71	74	70	215	
53.	A. A. Eisenhauer	74	71	70	215	
54.	B. D. D. Hoag	75	70	70	215	
55.	C. Clarence Held	68	72	74	214	
56.	C. C. D. Fetherolf	68	74	72	214	
57.	A. F. M. Brinkerhoff	72	74	68	214	
58.	C. Floyd Oswald	74	72	66	212	
59.	B. A. J. Lynch	69	73	69	211	
60.	A. Charles Drechsel	70	73	68	211	
61.	A. Robert H. Greene	72	74	64	210	
62.	B. Paul Mackey	75	68	67	210	
63.	C. M. Solomon	75	74	61	210	
64.	C. Samuel Lewis	71	68	69	208	
65.	C. Earl Handwerk	73	70	65	208	
66.	B. Herbert Peterson	70	67	70	207	
67.	A. H. E. Morgan	74	68	65	207	
68.	A. Stuart Scott	71	74	62	207	
69.	C. V. D. Ranch	69	73	64	206	
70.	C. Albert Handwerk	75	74	56	205	
71.	C. W. F. Smith	70	68	65	203	
72.	A. Leo Hanville	65	71	64	200	
73.	B. E. E. W. Given	70	61	67	198	
74.	A. F. J. Rocchietti	62	67	65	195	
75.	C. R. R. Burkhart	62	65	69	196	

## EASTERN SMALL BORE INDIVIDUAL MATCH

1.	A-L. Theo. Everett	99	98	49	246	\$20.93 Gold, Med. 1A
2.	A-J. A. Willners	97	97	50	244	12.56 & Mds. 2A
3.	B-Edw. Smelter	98	94	50	242	8.37 & Mds. 3A
4.	A-R. H. McGarity	99	95	50	244	7.53 & Mds. 4A
5.	A-J. M. Hilborn	97	98	49	244	6.70 & Mds. 5A
6.	A-H. J. Gussman	100	95	49	244	6.70 & Mds. 6A
7.	A-J. W. Hession	99	98	47	244	5.86 & Mds. 7A
8.	A-E. B. Rice	99	98	47	244	5.86 & Mds. 8A
9.	A-Chas. H. Johnson	97	97	49	243	5.02 & Mds. 9A
10.	A-Wm. J. Coons	98	97	48	243	4.19 & Mds. 10A
11.	A-J. W. Gillies	100	99	44	243	
12.	C-M. Dodson	97	96	49	242	
13.	C-E. F. Shearer	97	97	48	242	7.73 & Mds. 1B
14.	A-J. C. Jensen	98	96	48	242	5.15 & Mds. 2B
15.	A-Lt. G. Wotkins	99	95	48	242	
16.	C-G. Peterson	99	97	48	242	
17.	A-C. Harold Johnson	96	95	50	241	
18.	A-Geo. L. Schenck	98	94	49	241	
19.	A-L. J. Corsa	100	92	49	241	
20.	A-H. J. Wood	95	98	48	241	
21.	A-C. F. Kidd	97	96	48	241	
22.	A-Leo. Manville	97	97	47	241	
23.	A-H. K. Mann	98	92	50	240	
24.	A-C. S. Landis	99	92	49	240	
25.	B-N. G. Stabler	97	96	47	240	
26.	C-F. N. Anderson	99	94	47	240	8.85 & Mds. 2C
27.	A-Chas. St. John	97	97	46	240	
28.	A-O. S. Neary	97	97	46	240	
29.	C-A. L. Smith	97	97	46	240	7.08 & Mds. 3C
30.	A-W. O. Webster	96	94	49	239	
31.	A-A. C. Russell	95	96	48	239	
32.	A-J. E. Terry	95	97	47	239	
33.	C-Wm. D. Knight	97	95	47	239	3.54 & Mds. 4C
34.	B-C. L. Pfeiler	99	94	46	239	
35.	A-L. J. Miller	100	93	46	239	
36.	A-V. Richard	97	97	45	239	
37.	A-H. W. Dawson	97	97	44	238	
38.	A-Fred Kuhn	100	98	40	238	
39.	A-A. W. Anderson	94	94	49	237	
40.	A-C. Hankin	97	91	49	237	
41.	C-W. T. Abbott	94	95	48	237	
42.	A-S. M. Milman	95	94	48	237	
43.	A-F. M. Brinkerhoff	95	95	47	237	
44.	B-D. D. Hoag	96	96	45	237	
45.	C-Clarence Held	97	95	45	237	
46.	A-Capt. R. Bowlin	97	91	48	236	
47.	A-P. F. Lahm	93	93	45	236	
48.	C-Floyd Oswald	98	93	45	236	
49.	B-J. F. Rivers	97	95	44	236	
50.	C-D. J. Murphy	93	94	49	235	
51.	A-Robert H. Greene	96	91	48	235	
52.	C-Morton Solomon	95	94	46	235	
53.	A-H. H. Leisear	88	93	48	234	
54.	C-L. C. Roujon	94	93	47	234	
55.	C-G. C. Pierce, Jr.	98	90	46	234	
56.	A-R. H. Betts	95	94	45	234	
57.	A-W. A. Mackey	88	96	49	233	
58.	A-Donald Baker	94	92	47	233	
59.	A-D. B. Olsen	98	88	47	233	
60.	A-Elmer Strang	99	90	44	233	
61.	B-Paul Mackey	96	90	46	232	
62.	A-Marshall Murray	90	94	47	231	
63.	C-Geo. Sittler	98	93	38	229	
64.	C-T. Samsco	84	96	48	228	
65.	A-J. M. Murray	87	96	45	228	
66.	C-J. M. Sorenson	95	92	41	228	
67.	C-Earl Handwerk	83	96	48	227	
68.	B-Herbert Peterson	92	89	46	227	
69.	C-J. C. Benson	95	96	36	227	
70.	A-A. M. Reynolds	89	93	44	226	
71.	A-Chas. Drechsel	90	88	44	222	
72.	C-A. Handwerk	85	96	41	222	
73.	C-R. H. Burkhart	86	93	42	221	
74.	B-G. L. Amoureux	86	92	38	216	
75.	C-C. D. Fetherolf	68	95	48	211	
76.	A-Geo. Scott	77	82	47	206	
77.	A-C. Adkins	54	94	48	196	
78.	A-P. J. Rocchietti	63	87	40	190	
79.	C-A. L. Van Veen	67	87	32	186	
80.	A-H. E. Morgan	74	90	38	182	
81.	A-G. B. Sheldon	96	0	50	146	

# These men know —

**WE** have told you much about Lubaloy jackets, open point expanding bullets and other WESTERN developments. Now read what some of the best known big game hunters have to say regarding the actual performance of WESTERN ammunition in the field.

## The Happy Medium

Leslie Simson, regarded by the British as the most experienced big game hunter now coming to Africa, writes from Mombasa:

"We had ample opportunity to give the 180-grain open point a thorough trial. We all mutually agreed that it is the happy medium; namely, a bullet which expands sufficiently to give shock and laceration while at the same time penetrating sufficiently to insure reaching the vitals of large animals. It kills wonderfully well and the flat trajectory obtained is, of course, a great advantage. We also found one of the big advantages with Lubaloy bullets to be the ease of cleaning the bore irrespective of the number of shots. Another advantage was that the open point does

not deform due to recoil in the magazine."

## Killed Charging Elephant

Major John A. Considine, U. S. A., sends the following word from French Indo-China:

"I killed a charging elephant with the .405 WESTERN solid point, all the bullets giving excellent penetration. The 600-lb. tiger in the picture is the largest killed in Indo-China for a long time. He dropped dead with one WESTERN soft nose .405 — stone dead without a move. The bullet, to my mind, was remarkable in that it held together after smashing the skull. It was an absolutely perfect mushroom and had lost only about 15% by weight.



EIGHTY YEARS OLD

Eighty-year-old Bull Elephant killed in Portuguese V  
ammunition. Tusks weighed over one hundred

"The 180-grain open point is the best killer that I have ever seen on deer. It mushrooms quickly and literally smashes, rips and tears its way through, delivering such a shock that the animal is knocked down and stays down."

## One Shot Kills Lion

Ralph H. White, internationally known as a big game hunter, writes as follows from Nairobi, Kenya Colony, British Africa:

"Recent experiences confirm what I have written to you formerly regarding the 180 open point. I find the penetration and shock most extraordinary. I killed a lion with one shot just back of



WESTERNIZED

Male Bengal Tiger. Weight, 600 pounds. Length, 10 feet 6 inches. Killed by Maj. John Considine with .405 soft point in French Indo-China.

the heart; the bullet went clear through the animal, the point of egress being about half as big as a silver dollar. Of course, lion is a thin-skinned animal but very tough-muscled.

"My companion killed a zebra. The WESTERN bullet passed from shoulder to shoulder, the jacket lodging just under the skin. This was a Grevy zebra—much larger than the common kind



YEARS OLD

Portuguese West Africa with WESTERN  
over one hundred fifty pounds.

and a very compact, thick animal.

"Again I made the prize shot of all, dropping a reticulated giraffe with one shot using the open point. Could you have seen that huge beast lying there, of the bulk certainly of two big moose, you would have marveled that any 180-grain bullet could have downed him or at least that anything but a hard-nosed bullet would have penetrated far enough to kill."

### Favors 220-Grain Bullet

R. E. Cowden, experienced big game hunter of Juneau, Alaska,

has tried all makes and sizes of bullets after which he makes the following comment:

"I favor the WESTERN 220-grain bullet for practically all big game shooting, including deer, on account of the fact that it is little deflected by brush and because of the ease of cleaning the bore after shooting Lubaloy, a feature not to be overlooked when taking a fine rifle out camping for an extended period. The 180-grain bullet is the all 'round bullet as it has all the velocity, penetration and killing power that could be expected. The 150-grain bullet fills the need where extreme velocities



### BENGAL TIGER

Male Bengal Tiger killed in French Indo-China with WESTERN .405.  
Weight, 660 pounds. Length, 10 feet 11 inches.

**W**ESTERN Ammunition has become standard equipment for a big majority of the largest and most prominent big game expeditions. Hundreds of letters similar to those quoted above explain why experienced sportsmen will use no other. Whether you use rifle, revolver or shotgun for big game

or small, on the range or over the traps you can improve your shooting and increase your satisfaction by taking WESTERN with you on your next trip. Write for further details or any specific information you may require.



### BOWS TO WESTERN

Large Grizzly killed by single WESTERN 180-grain Lubaloy open point expanding bullet.

are required and an 'explosive' effect produced on the game."

**WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO.**  
East Alton Illinois



## Steel Shooting

(Continued from Page 8)

slightly in the bore at the moment of explosion?

For the benefit of those interested in antiques, I might state that against this same three-sixteenths-inch plate at a distance of twenty-five yards, the .45-70 with low-pressure, smokeless and jacketed bullet made merely a dent, though it was quite generous in size.

Speaking of three-sixteenths-inch plates reminds me that this is the thickness penetrated by the new .25-20 Hi-Speed as loaded by Remington. It also got through one-eighth inch at seventy-five yards.

Recently I conducted tests of some of the latest food for the Springfield. First I used a plate five-eighths inch thick composed not of steel but of iron. At the muzzle the 110-grain, 3,500 f. s. load tore a nine-sixteenths-inch hole clear through. This also occurred with the 150-grain bronze point at 3,000 f. s., and the 180-grain at 2,720 f. s. The 150-grain service bullet made a hole five-eighths inch in depth, not counting the iron raised at point of entry, and a huge bulge on the back of plate.

They were next tried at 100 yards. The 110-grain bullet produced a hole seven-sixteenths inch deep and five-eighths inch in diameter with beautiful deckle edges raised nearly one-fourth inch above the surface. A Western 180-grain open-point made a fearful crater five-eighths inch deep and the same in width, with pot-shaped hole characteristic also of the Ross copper tube. Both the deckle edges in front and the bulge behind were much larger than in the case of the 110-grain. The 150-grain bronze point Hi-Speed nearly got through at 100 yards, sinking to a depth of eleven-sixteenths inch and raising a lump on the back to a height of five-eighths inch, but the hole was only seven-sixteenths inch in diameter at the mouth, and a little more at the bottom.

At 200 yards the 110-grain bullet demonstrated its poor ballistic coefficient, making a smear five-sixteenths inch in depth, nine-sixteenths inch across, with very little fringe at periphery, and almost no bump behind. The 180-grain, open point at this range again proved its worth, making an exaggerated, pot-shaped hole one-half inch deep, five-eighths inch across at the top, with scallops thrown far back at point of entrance indicating speed, and a one-quarter-inch bump in back. The 150-grain Hi-Speed proved to be still full of vim, vigor, and velocity by putting a dent seven-sixteenths inch deep, one-half inch across, and with three-eighths-inch bulge on back of plate. The 150-grain service bullet made a mark very similar to the 110-grain but showed a bit more effect, making a one-eighth-inch bump behind.

A Western 180-grain match bullet at 2,600 f. s. showed a little more effect than the 150-grain service. Wishing to try the match bullet at a velocity of 2,720, I removed one by splitting neck of shell with point of my knife, removed the powder, and substituted the powder charge taken from a 180-grain open point cartridge. This improvised load made a hole nine-sixteenths inch deep and five-eighths inch

wide, with scallops one-fourth inch high, and a large bump and crack behind. A 220-grain soft point made a miserable showing, an irregular splotch one-half inch in width and one-eighth inch in depth, yet it shot through half-inch steel at the muzzle.

When the velocity of a bullet has dropped to 2,000 f. s. or less, it does not show up well on steel. True, it might still penetrate considerable flesh and kill large game, but the surgical shock which comes from high velocity would be lacking. Here is where the steel plate is superior to wood as a measure of killing power. For example, I recently fired a 150-grain Hi-Speed bronze point, and a 220-grain soft point, into the same block of cypress. In depth of penetration and total amount of destruction they appeared identical. One might conclude that the two bullets had equal power, yet we know the lighter one had the greater energy by 670 foot pounds. The amount of wood destroyed was the same in both cases, but the lighter bullet *accomplished it in less time*. That is how its greater energy was utilized; energy which on flesh and blood would be evidenced as *shock*. Wood fails to show this important property of high velocity bullets, but steel records it faithfully.

A half-inch soft steel plate was set up at 100 yards. Its tensile strength is unknown to me. I can only state that it answers to the name of "machine steel," and was cut from a strap three inches wide and some twelve feet long. At this range even the 150-grain service bullet penetrated cleanly. The 220-grain soft point got about half way through.

At 200 yards only three bullets were tried. The 150-grain service gave a hole three-eighths inch deep by one half inch wide. The 180-grain match at 2,600 f. s. nearly got through, while the same bullet at 2,720 f. s. penetrated cleanly.

Fearing that this plate was unduly soft even for machine steel, I lugged out an old half-inch steel plate that I have in past years tried many different calibers on, and set it up at 100 yards. It is a 10 x 6-inch tie-plate, compliments of the Cotton Belt R. R., with the usual square spike holes in its four corners, and has been struck by just forty-eight bullets to date. These tie-plates are my standard, being obtainable in any part of the country (when the section foreman is away) and seeming to possess uniform toughness (yes, that applies to both the foremen and the tie-plates). They are not, however, quite as tough as the famous half-inch steel flap jack used by Captain Crossman in his tests as reported in *Outer's Book* for November, 1914. The .250-3000 Savage, for instance, got *through* my plate about half the time.

But to return to the 100-yard range where this old plate is patiently waiting. A 150-grain service bullet was used and luckily hit a virgin field, knocking out a very symmetrical plug of steel. As usual, I retrieved the plug too soon and burned my fingers. So we can safely say that in *machine* steel the service bullet gets through one-half inch at 100 yards, and the 180-grain match at 2,720 f. s. duplicates the feat at 200 yards. Boiler plate is a different matter; none of the Springfield loads will penetrate five-eighths inch of it at the

muzzle, although the Hi-Speed loads will navigate that amount of machine steel. The 150-grain bronze point at the muzzle beats all the other in the .30-06—almost getting through five-eighths inch of boiler plate. It beats the 110-grain only because the latter wastes too much energy making large holes rather than deep ones.

Against half-inch steel I once placed two shots from a .30-30, one squarely on top of the other, and they still failed to get through. The first shot made a dent one-fourth inch deep and one-half inch wide. The second shot, landing in the center of the dent created by the first, continued the march in the form of a hole three-eighths inch across, making the total depth for the two shots nine-sixteenths inch with large bump on back of plate.

It has been my experience that solid support of a plate does not increase the penetration of bullets fired against it. A very small plate suspended in air is apparently as easily penetrated as a heavier one solidly supported.

Let me give one more instance where a steel plate afforded me knowledge that I could have obtained in no other manner. Having just purchased a Savage .300 I was curious to know if it truly gave 2,700 f. s. velocity. I set up a half-inch plate of steel. The cartridges of Savage make got through O. K., and I concluded that the velocity must be 2,700 f. s. or thereabouts, as claimed. Cartridges of another make failed in every case, and I drew further conclusions.

Here's to the steel plate! It tells the truth, and is the poor man's chronograph.

## The Ranger Shells

(Continued from Page 3)

Winchester Model 97

(Same load and other conditions as above)

Round	24"	30"
1	155	193
2	157	207
3	160	207
4	169	211
5	144	195

Av'age 156.8 (59%) Av'age 201.4 (76%)

It was found wise to put the friction ring on the automatic with this load, the barrel coming back pronto and with considerable force when the ring was off. The old Winchester was right at home with the cartridge, notwithstanding it would probably have shot a higher percentage with 2¾-inch shells.

I was satisfied that I had learned about all I need to concerning the behavior of this duck load. It is customary to take an average of ten shots, but I knew from experience that the ten rounds would alter the five-shot results very little, some patterns might have gone higher and some lower, but the average would have held. The shell would hardly lose a duck at fifty yards and I do not know but what it would go considerably farther.

The trap load I shot in a Fox double gun, weight 8¾ pounds, chambered for three-inch shells. With these cartridges it was decided to go back to fifty and sixty yards, just to see what the probable results would be in case a man were handicapped for distance. I learned that at fifty yards the patterns were even

enough and dense enough to be sure of a bird. Granting a man twenty yards of bird flight in order to take aim, this load would serve him well should he be placed at twenty-five yards. I am confirmed in this by the work of T. H. Lee, of Birmingham, who broke one hundred birds straight from the sixteen-yard mark when shooting these shells, and twenty-three out of twenty-five from the twenty-five-yard mark. He maintains that the two birds lost a the longer yardage were due to no fault other than bad holding. He is probably right about that, for the holding is greatly different when standing on the twenty-five-yard line as compared with the sixteen.

The only pattern I am illustrating was shot at sixty yards. It contains 151 shot in the 30-inch circle. Looking at the pattern as shot, also at the reduction, it appears probable that the bird would be broken. As a rough guess, I'd say that eighty per cent of the birds would be broken at sixty yards, the holding being equal to the pattern. This indicates that if a man were sent back to thirty-five yards he would get eighty percent of his birds. The chances are he wouldn't do it, however, for reasons other than the pattern of his gun. The proper handicap mark for a good shot with these shells and a seventy-five per cent gun would be twenty-five yards. At this distance, with sufficient practice at the yardage, he ought to get his hundred straight.

Fox Gun			
(Ranger trap load, 1 1/4 oz. No. 7 1/2 c.)			
Round	30" circle	40 yards	
1	293		
2	341		
3	339		
4	315		
5	195	Average 316.4 (73.6%)	
Round	30" circle	50 yards	
1	250		
2	246	Average 248 (57.5%)	
Round	30" circle	60 yards	
1	145		
2	151	(Illustrated)	
	Average 148	(34.3%)	

Shot not counted in the trap load and percentage was based on standard shot of 431 pellets to the ounce and a quarter.

In order to see what gun and load would do in a shell that fitted the chamber, I transferred two loads to Winchester Leader three-inch cases, added one felt wad and got patterns of 356 and 343.

I do not know just how the reduction in price of the Ranger ammunition is brought about. I suppose that if a certain loading machine or a number of machines were set to load some special shell, like a three-inch, and the demand was not great enough to keep the machine or machines steadily at work so that the crews had to be switched off to some other shell, that all this would be fruitful cause of expensive ammunition. I believe it a case prediction that this Ranger ammunition is to keep more than one loading crew busy on the job.

What the brass in the head of a shotgun case costs I do not know—might be a considerable saving in using the low brass base. Corktex wads may be cheaper in this ammunition. That seems to let out the cheap end of the Ranger cartridge. The powder can hardly cost less than standard bulk, though I hope it

does. The paper of the shell seems to be just as good as that found in the Leader, and the shot is the same. Upon the whole, I suspect that it is competition to which we owe so excellent a cartridge as the Ranger, sold at black powder prices.

It is to be seen by a glance over the list of cartridges furnished that every twelve-gauge shell in common use is included except the very heavy loads containing usually three and a half drams of powder and one and a quarter ounces of shot. The three and a half dram load in standard powders never was ballistically a good shell, so that as far as practical loads are concerned about all are included in this list. The man with a featherweight twelve or the one with a heavy duck gun can be pretty well fitted out, so little need will be found for going outside of this list unless the shooter desires to pay more for this ammunition whether he secures extra value or not. Fact of the matter is these shells are the Fords of the ammunition world, and the low based and low priced cartridge will go anywhere that the high base and high priced outfit can travel.

Next season I predict that every small gun dealer and every hardware store will stock up on these Ranger or similar grade competitive shells, and the chances are he won't carry anything else. What will happen then to our fine old shells, the Leader, Arrow, Ajax and Record the Lord only knows.

## Cleaning Dopes

By D. Verne Moses

CHAUNCY THOMAS in his recent article on "Cleaning Rifles" intimates that he expects an attack from chemists and especially from those with alphabetic dodads after their names and we would hate to disappoint him. I am afraid our friend Chauncy has missed his calling, he should have been a cook instead of a writer—not that he isn't a good writer, but with his ability to concoct wild mixtures and his patience in trying them he would go far in the gastronomic art if he didn't have the misfortune to try something on a victim with a weak stomach.

Chemicals are crazy brutes and sometimes pull off some unexpected shenanigans but in general we can figure out their behavior in advance. Take Mr. Thomas' pet cleaning formula from Newton's catalog. Stronger ammonia (28%) 1 fluid ounce, ammonium carbonate 25 grains, ammonium dichromate 5 grains, and ammonium persulfate 50 grains and consider the wherefore of each material. Ammonia or ammonium hydroxide is a fairly active alkaline material which dissolves copper by virtue of its ability to form the double cupro-ammonia compounds. It is made by dissolving gas in water hence the 28% and just because the bottle says the percentage is 28 it does not follow that this is correct. If left uncorked or if the cork is leaky the gas is lost. Incidentally it is well to handle the ammonia bottle carefully, for in warm weather the gas may be under pressure and some bottles have been known to explode while others spurted like a glorified champagne

bottle. A few of the chemical companies print caution notices on the labels. Ammonium hydroxide is a valuable cleaner both because of its alkalinity and its ability to remove copper. Ammonium carbonate has the same action as the hydroxide but is much weaker. Solid ammonias are, in general, composed of ammonium carbonate containing some ammonium dichromate which is incidental to the process of manufacture.

Ammonium dichromate is an oxidizing agent which is rather mild in the alkaline solution and ammonium persulfate is a much stronger member of the same family. The function of the oxidizing materials is to oxidize the fouling substance and render it soluble or removable as oxides. And now the reason for all the chemical dissertation.

Suppose you had to kill something big like one of Steward Edward White's lead absorbing lions or somebody's pet hippopotamus and you had a .400 Whalen and a .22. Would you feel it necessary to shoot the beast with the .22 just because it might help some?

The ammonium carbonate and ammonium dichromate occupy about the same position in the cleaning solution that the .22 would in your estimation under the above circumstances. In cleaning my rifle I use ammonia alone for copper containing bullets; if I felt that I had to oxidize something I would put in some persulfate, but nothing more. Ordinary metal fouling is made so porous and so broken up by the removal of copper that it is easily rubbed out. However, cleaning with ammonia only does not mean allowing it to stand over night but includes the application of some elbow grease between successive potions.

I agree with Mr. Thomas regarding the statements in catalogs that some copper bearing bullets do not foul. Possibly some one who was color blind couldn't see the blue in the ammonia when it comes out but I think certain advertisement writers should pray for long life for they will have to answer for when they face their final score cards.

Now some words of caution to Mr. Thomas and others who mix up formulas from various sources. I once heard of an old man who claimed that for years he had made his own smokeless powder by mixing sugar and potassium chlorate. We know that this is not the sort of procedure recommended by life insurance companies, yet he was an old man. In the same fashion Mr. Thomas has been able to grind oxidizing salts of ammonia but some of these times one of the salts will be impure or will just be possessed of a larger amount of plain cussedness than usual and Mr. Thomas will be trying to score bulls with a harp or shovel handle—I don't know him personally so I can't say which. I have vivid recollections of picking pieces of porcelain mortar out of a freshman student who was just grinding some things together to see if they would react. They did.

I do not agree with Mr. Thomas regarding the use of animal greases in preference to paraffin or vaseline. Animal greases become slightly acidic in the presence of moisture under certain conditions and may attack the cartridge cases. I have some old cases which



are corroded nearly through at the point where they cover the lubricant in the rings. An examination proved that the grease is of animal origin but possibly the corrosion was due to some preservative, however, the paraffin lubricant does not require any. I have fired a great many bullets lubricated with a mixture of paraffin and vaseline through a revolver and have had no trouble. Any asphaltic material which forms should be readily soluble in gasoline and slowly in oil.

## Backwoods Riflemaker

(Continued from Page 10)

"What! Back here in this wilderness?"

"Yes: it was a wilderness them days. Five or ten miles to the nearest neighbor, and maybe him a son of a ———. Yet, away back in 1840 to 1850 there was five bloomy forges on Hanging Dog and other parts of Cherokee County where there was ore. They tuk the lump ore and crushed it with stompers, which was hardwood beams six by six inches raised and dropped by a cogged shaft turned by a water wheel. They washed the crushed ore in troughs and then it was ready for the furnace.

"The furnace was nothin' but a rock pile with a nest in the bottom and a two-inch blast pipe in the middle. The air was furnished by a stream of water passing through wooden tubes a foot square. They'd put in two or three bushels of charcoal and blow it to a white heat, then a layer of ore, then more charcoal, more ore. The melted ore would settle in the nest. Then an iron bar was stuck in and twisted around. A loop of melted iron would stick to it. This was taken to the anvil and hammered. The hammer was worked by water power. When the dross was hammered out, the big loop was divided into small ones, and a short iron bar for a handle was welded to each of them. These were reheated and hammered into bars nine to twelve feet long, or divided into smaller pieces for wagon tires, ax bars, ploughshares, horseshoe irons, gun skelps, and so forth."

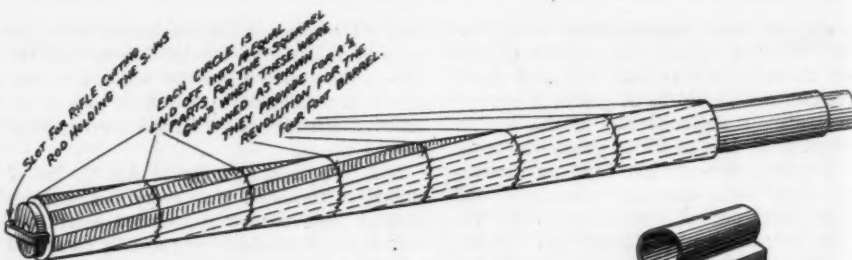
"Skelps?" in quired Carman.

"Yes, that's what we call the iron for a gun barrel. Then the man who wanted to make him a rifle-gun would take that skelp and hammer it out to a long, eight sided bar. He'd drill it, and bore it out true, and straighten it by eye (watching the shadow inside, you know), and rifle it, and stock it, and put on the lock and sights and other fittin's; and then he had a gun, maybe, or jist an excuse, depend-in' on his own skill and the trouble he tuk. I've made several rifle-guns here in this room, different sizes, and all of them turned out good."

"And you prefer the old muzzle-loader, even today?"

"I do. These young fellers with their quick-shootin' guns git in sech a swivvet that they waste a sight of ammunition. When I shoot, I aim to kill. This gun'll do it at the fust shot, if you hunt right: so why take fool chances on game runnin' through brush or top o' yan hill?"

"Does it shoot straighter than a Winchester?"



PLAN OF WOODEN SPIRAL AS LAID OFF BY THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN GUNSMITH.  
(LENGTH OF WOODEN CYLINDER INCLUDING SPIRALS ONLY, FOUR FEET.)



THIN SHEET-IRON ADJUSTABLE SIGHT-COVER  
WITH A PINHOLE IN CENTER OF UPPER ARCH  
USED BY OLD TIME MARKSMEN AS AN AID TO MORE ACCURATE SHOOTING.

"It shoots where it's held. You can hold it steadier than a Winchester, 'caze it's heavy. You can aim it truer, 'caze the sights is furdler from the eye and furdler apart. You can touch it off without a bobble, 'caze it's a hair-trigger. If you can't see your own self that all that helps the man who does the shootin', why, right thar is my boy Jim's thirty-thirty: you take it, I take the muzzle-loader, and I'll shoot you a match for a dollar a shot, off-hand or rest, sixty yards, as long as we've got any money in our jeans."

Carman looked again at the "pinted rock" beyond the spring branch. "I'll take your word for it," he said. "Anyhow, I see the point; your rifle is built for the essential purpose of straight shooting, much more like a modern target rifle than like a repeating hunting rifle; and of course a target rifle can be shot more accurately than a modern hunting arm. I wish I could attend one of your old-fashioned shooting matches."

Sometimes in this life of ours there will be queer coincidences. One happened now. A tall, handsome young fellow came to the door announcing, "They're going to shoot for a beef, over in Bailey's Cove, tomorrow."



SCREW GUIDE, ROD AND HEAD-BLOCK ADJUSTED.

Before Long John could answer there came a shrill female voice from the kitchen: "I see the preacher-man a-comin'. And you-uns ain't goin' to no shootin' matches, with their rippin' and tarin' and drinkin' and swarin'—I'll be bound!"

The young man flushed guiltily. Long John winked at the visitor and said in an undertone, "Stay the night with us. Don't say nothin' about it to the old woman; but we-uns will contrive to see a shootin' match."

Carman put up his horse, and stayed.

## A Safety First Wrinkle

By Perry Frazer

IN ARTICLES on reloading the service cases, one frequently notices remarks on the risk attending the placing of two charges of powder in one case.

It must be admitted that this risk is always in the mind of one engaged in reloading, and

particularly when reduced loads are being thrown, as it would be easy to put in two charges without noticing them, unless one looks into each case as he goes along. But if the method described below is religiously followed, there should be no excuse whatever for putting two charges into one case.

Suppose you are using a charge-cup, then the method I follow may interest you. I have a piece of redwood, polished and varnished, so that powder grains may be readily brushed off after reloading is completed. It is about six by eight inches, and an inch thick. At one end a hole half-way through the block was bored with a large expansion bit. A cheese-jar holding about two ounces of buck nitro powder fits this hole tightly. Across the top of the jar a wire is stretched as tight as a fiddle-string, and is held in place by a thin copper wire made fast under the rim of jar.

At the other end of a block is the funnel for filling cases. It was built up, the mouth being a .25-caliber bottle-neck case with the head cut off and that end of the case expanded slightly. Soldered into the large end is some thin sheet brass, so shaped before the edges were sweated together, that the top of the funnel is more than an inch across, making a very handy funnel. After soldering the funnel was buffed, inside and out, so that powder grains will not adhere to it, and then a bit of soft wire was soldered on one side. This wire is bent so that, with its end in a hole in the block, it holds the funnel upright in any desired position by merely turning funnel this way or that. It is just a bit more than the height of a service case above the wood base.

With the little jar filled with powder, the charge cup is dipped in until heaping full, then scraped gently under the cross-wire, and the powder charge dumped into the funnel, the empty case being at the same time held under the funnel with the left hand. A bullet is immediately taken from its box in front of the loading board and entered just far enough in the case to stick, then the cartridge is laid aside until ready for seating with the Bond tool. That is all there is to it, but its very simplicity helps to make it a safe method. If your empty cases are in a group by themselves, and you take up one of these with the left hand while you are dipping the charge of powder with your right, then seat a bullet in the case at once, why, there is no excuse for either forgetting the powder altogether, or putting in two charges.



# FIRE ARMS of YESTERDAY

Conducted by Capt. Jerome Clark



## Hand Gun Fodder

By Roy C. McHenry

TO MOST of us, by association of ideas, the .22 short cartridge brings to our minds shooting galleries and the Quackenbush and Hamilton rifles that we used to buy surreptitiously with our allowances, shoot by stealth and hide alas, uncleaned, in the barn or in the woodshed.

That wasn't the original purpose of that cartridge, however. It was designed by Smith & Wesson, about 1856, for the first metallic cartridge revolver, their celebrated tip-up model with its queer, hinged headed hammer and the shield behind the cylinder.

The inventors were acquainted with the behavior of metallic cartridges and it was several years before they decided it was safe to build anything bigger on the same plan. You'd have naturally thought that the public would have regarded the tiny cartridge, with its pee-wee punch of about forty foot pounds as a joke, but they didn't.

When they first came out, the father of a friend of mine, who was a rural deputy sheriff, learned that a desperate burglar was hiding out in a lonely cabin in the woods, and with no other weapon, went in, arrested him, wrapped him up in buffalo robes as it was winter time, and drove him thirty miles in a cutter to the county seat, where he delivered him f. o. b. the jail, in due time receiving a nice piece of reward money for it.

The cartridge revolver was protected by a basic patent covering the boring of the cylinders from end to end, and Smith & Wesson, the original members of the firm, stood manfully on their rights and chased off infringers with long range injunctions, so they had that particular field pretty much to themselves as long as the patent was in force. The rim fire cartridges were not patented, however, and by the time that the Civil War started, firms were manufacturing the big .56-56 and .56-52 for use in the Spencer and other rifles and carbines that were developed then. Incidentally there was a demand for pocket arms that the soldiers could take along as private equipment, and to meet this, several models of cartridge Deringers were brought out.

The makers of these cherished the same belief that Smith & Wesson did, that unless the case was made very thick, that the copper

cartridges would kick out the back end or otherwise misbehave, so they took care to build their pistols so that it wouldn't matter much if this happened, and the cartridges were safely locked away when they were fired. Practically all these Deringers used the .41 short r. f. with thirteen grains of powder and a 130 grain bullet. It worked up a terrible reputation as a meat spoiler, same as the .22 Hi-Power did, but the fact of the matter was that it wasn't such a much. It only had a muzzle velocity of 410 feet a second and striking a good stiff boiled shirt slowed down the bullet to such an extent that it hadn't the pep to do much damage after it got inside, and in those days boiled shirts were commoner for everyday use than they are now. Besides, the bullet had a drop of ten inches in twenty-five yards, so the Deringers weren't what you'd call ideal target arms, although they were mighty popular.

After experimenting for some time in their bombproof, Smith & Wesson decided that it was safe to increase their cartridges from child's size and brought out a .32 revolver which was quite a gun. It hadn't the awe-inspiring expanse of bore that the Deringers had, but it was fitted with a six-inch barrel and could be depended upon to shoot into a three-inch circle at seventy-five feet, and even at that range, the bullet had quite a wallop to it. Even in those early days of the development of the metallic cartridge, they decided that the rim fire system of ignition left much to be desired, so modeling after the percussion revolvers, they designed one with the primer set in the center of the brass head, which directed its spurt of flame through the middle of the powder charge, where it belonged. This first center fire was the well known .32 S. & W., still made and used and to take it they brought out a new model, the first of their series of top-break revolvers and the forerunner of the celebrated Russian model.

A few years after this, a man named Moore, who had been restrained from making revolvers with the cylinder chambers bored clear through, worked out a new type which used what were known as "teat" cartridges because they were rounded at the head with a little round projection containing the fulminate. At

the rear of the chambers were apertures just large enough to allow the projection to stick through and be struck by the hammer. It was fine in theory, but Mr. Moore didn't take into consideration the temperamental disposition of fulminate of mercury, which was the detonating compound in the cartridges. As a result, in a few months the newspapers were full of accounts of men getting their eyes put out or their fingers blown off while loading the wicked contraption and in a year you couldn't give the teat cartridge revolvers away. That is why, now, the collectors usually get hold of this kind of gat "in factory condition, with the original bluing." They are never worn or tarnished like a gun that a man packs and trusts and depends on.

Towards the end of the life of the Smith & Wesson exclusive patent, some of the backwoods gunsmiths began to do some experimenting with the big .44 percussion Colts and Remingtons that you could buy up for a song, and not such a very good song at that, following the Civil War.

These gunsmiths used to turn down and cut away the nipple base of the cylinders of the big smoke wagons, leaving the ratchet which turned them intact. Then they'd take another cylinder, cut off three-quarters of an inch or so from the front of it and file the piece until it fitted around the periphery of the ratchet and butted against the squared off place where the nipple bases had been cut away. It wasn't necessary that there should be a gas tight fit, so it was fastened on with small bolts or brazed. Then they'd add a piece to the front of the hammer and behold, there was a cartridge revolver properly chambered to take the .44 flat or .44 pointed rim fire cartridges that were made for the Henry rifle.

Probably the first gunsmith who tried this trick tested out the revolver with the aid of a long string fastened to the trigger, so he could be out of harm's way, behind a corner, when the explosion came, but after five or six shots, he decided that it was safe to fire it by hand, in the usual way. He found that the gun jumped a little, especially with the 28-grain charge in the flat point cartridges, but for that matter, so did the percussion revolvers, and it wasn't particularly accurate, but neither were they.

Some of these converted revolvers found their way out west, where, before their arrival, metallic cartridges hadn't taken well

because the folks out there were used to the percussion .44's and .36's, with their hard hitting qualities, and preferred them to the faster loading but rather puny Smith & Wessons. The converted .44, though, they considered a real he gun, and such a demand was created for them that Remington began to alter extra stock by the wholesale and the Colt people designed a center fire cartridge, which was sold by the ammunition firms up to a few years ago and was known as the "Old Model .44." It was loaded with 23 grains of powder and shot a 210-grain bullet with a rather sharp point.

As makeshifts, the converted revolvers weren't bad, although the pitch of the rifling was too slow to make them real accurate. As the Remingtons had no way of keeping the cylinder pin in place except by means of the rammer, this was left on, an extra weight, and an unhandy thing to get loose and clog up the works if you were shooting in a hurry.

Colts decided to apply the same process to their surplus .36 caliber percussions, but they went Remington one better. As their revolvers were built differently, they could eliminate the rammer without having the cylinder pin drop out, and as they figured that they had that much weight that could be used for another purpose, they developed the spring rod ejector which is on their present type of single action revolvers to this day. Incidentally they got an order to convert a big lot of .36's for the Navy and these were in use as late as Grover Cleveland's administration.

I don't know who designed the cartridge for the .36 but it goes by the name of the .38 Long Colt. I may as well explain to those who don't belong to the lodge that the old .36 is really larger than the standard .38 revolver caliber, which now is about a .35 in reality. This rule doesn't apply to the .38-40, which was primarily a rifle cartridge, calibers .40 and is larger than the .41, which is about a .39.

To return to the .38 Long Colt, when the manufacturers made their tools to change over the .36 percussion, they simply bored on straight through the annex to the cylinder with the same diameter drill. Cartridges with even a moderate bottle neck were not developed yet and the designer of the cartridge forgot to make allowance for the thickness of the brass shell into which the bullet was fitted without a shoulder. When the first batch of cartridges were tried out, they keyholed, as they might have been expected to, seeing they only touched the rifling in spots. Somebody caught hell up at the works, I suppose, and a lot of brand new molds had to be scrapped, but they had some more made in record time, casting bullets with hollow, expanding bases like Civil War Minie balls.

The remodeled cartridge performed better than you'd expect. It had very fair velocity and hitting power, and when, nearly twenty years later on, the side swing Colt revolver was adopted as regulation by the Army, the Ordnance Bureau stuck to this cartridge. The O. B. must have thought that there was some sort of charm connected with it, for their specifications provided for the same bore diameter that the percussion Colts had and you

can stick the cartridge down the barrel in this model. Nevertheless they shoot well within their limitations.

But I'm getting out of my chronological order.

The Colt corporation had been hankering to make a solid frame revolver ever since they had flivvered with their 1855 side hammer percussion, the mechanism of which had been too delicate to stand rough usage, so in 1874, after a long series of experiments, they brought out their single action, in two calibers, the .45 Peacemaker and the .44 Frontier, both of which are so well known that I don't need to describe them. The Peacemaker cartridge had a 38-grain powder charge behind its 255-grain bullet, and when you fired it, it jumped and you had to pull it down again before the next shot, so they toned it down somewhat. The .44 wasn't a Colt designed cartridge, but the one the Winchester folks selected for their 1873 rifle. It carried two grains more of powder but fifty-five grains less of lead, so the bounce wasn't so noticeable and that was left as it was. Men who carried Winchesters didn't have to keep watch on their cartridges as they fitted their rifles or revolvers equally well if the latter were Frontier Models.

About this time Merwin & Hulbert, a new firm, got a good revolver which was tried out by the Ordnance Board. It wasn't quite good enough to compete with the Colt, however, even if it had a more tractable cartridge, with thirty grains of powder and a 220-grain bullet, so they lost out and quit business.

Smith & Wesson, in 1870, had secured a big contract to supply the Russian army with revolvers. By that time they had decided that the large caliber metallics were practicable, so they made this model in .44. Experiments showed that the outside lubrication was not the thing for a cold climate, so they got their heads together and developed the .44 S. & W. Russian, not a very heavy hitter, as it only burned 23 grains, but all the same a mighty accurate cartridge and the first real revolver target cartridge. It was much better than their first .44, the S. & W. American, which was never popular.

The Colt .44's and .45's weren't designed for hair line accuracy. There was enough tolerance in the chambering so that cartridges could be shoved in, no matter how dirty the guns were and as the targets that the westerners shot at were almost always alive, a hit counted even if it wasn't plumb center.

When Colt's began to make their double action revolvers, in 1877, they added the .41 caliber, which as I've said before, was really a .39, to their models. It was a shade better in hitting power than the .38 Long Colt, but for some reason the gun users didn't take to it and even now, out west, a .41 goes by the name of the "nigger gun."

The eighties passed without any notable additions to the revolver cartridges. The .38 Smith & Wesson, which was quite accurate and very convenient for a pocket arm cartridge made its bow to the public and strange to relate, was actually considered as possible ammunition for our cavalry, to be used with the New Departure hammerless, manufactured

by that firm. During this period, also the .22 long rifle cartridge came out, but as this was primarily a rifle cartridge, it need not be considered.

Some time after 1890, we began to hear rumors of queer shooting irons called auto-matics which were being made over in Europe, and once in a while somebody brought one over, one of the early Lugers or other German makes, but as a rule no one knew much about them until after the Spanish-American War. Revolvers didn't figure in the campaign in Cuba to any great extent and it wasn't until it was all over and we had duly bought and paid for the Philippines and the inhabitants there had started to insurrect and to play their neat little parlor tricks, that our Army found much use for a handgun. Then the .38 Long Colt cartridge was weighed in the balance and found wanting. It was not a man-stopper particularly when applied to a drugged and crazy individual whose entire time and attention was devoted to carving up anybody he could get in reaching distance of, and who didn't notice a 150-grain bullet any more than we would a mosquito bite. It took a lot of cabling and correspondence before the War Department grasped the situation and dug up the long barreled Colt .45's that had been packed away in cosmoline with the full expectation of selling them to Mr. Bannerman at no very distant date, but it was a lucky thing for our boys over in the Islands that the deal hadn't been consummated, for the old timers came in mighty handy to abolish the *juramentados*.

Smith & Wesson was quite as grieved as the Colt corporation over the defection of the .38 long cartridge, for revolvers of both firms were being used in the Army at the time. Partly in reparation, the former designed the .38 special cartridge, and proposed to rechamber the revolvers made by it which were in service, but the War Department declined to consider the offer, as it believed that the additional two grains of powder and eight of lead would not be noticed by the homicidal Moros with the meat choppers. Although the firm was unsuccessful about inducing the War Department to stick to .38 caliber, it had evolved a mighty fine cartridge, cleanly accurate and with great power and penetration for its size. One ingenious feature about it was the system of lubrication. In the base of the bullet was a little well filled with grease, which, under pressure from the powder gas, was squirted through minute holes in the surface, greasing the outside as the bullet passed through the barrel. Colt, not to be outdone, made a cartridge of the same dimensions and power, but with a flat pointed instead of a round pointed bullet.

Up to about this time, smokeless powder had not been used in revolver cartridges to any extent, but with the advent of the automatic pistol, in Europe, ballisticians began to conduct tests, and in the course of a year or so, it was adapted to all the standard cartridges on the market. Among the first of these were the Colt .32 Police Positive and the corresponding cartridge in .38 caliber. This latter cartridge was intended as an improvement on the .38 Smith & Wesson, but it



failed to measure up with its competitor either in velocity or energy.

Smith & Wesson began to manufacture a new .44 at this time, the swing-out cylinder model with the enclosed cylinder pin, and for it they designed the .44 special cartridge, which was simply the old, trustworthy Russian bullet with three grains of black powder, or its smokeless equivalent, added to the charge. It hadn't the speed nor the punch of the .44-40 but was more accurate. This is the last word on American revolver cartridges, and for about twenty years no further development has taken place except to adapt the .45 automatic cartridge to the 1917 model Colts and Smith & Wessons that were used in the World War.

The proportions of the British revolver cartridges differ from ours, there being less powder and more lead, for instance, the .455 government service model, in pre-war times, had a charge of seventeen grains of powder and a 265-grain bullet and the .455 Webley-Fosbury automatic revolver cartridge was about on a par with it.

On the continent, tastes seem to run the other way, probably influenced by the automatics, and relatively heavy powder charges and light bullets are in vogue.

While working for Uncle Sam during the war, I had to investigate the activities of a German who came up from Mexico shortly before we entered the game. He turned out to be a harmless individual enough, but he had a revolver in his possession, which was *verboten* to alien enemies, so it was confiscated. It was a hammerless affair of the top break style, with a heavy spring, which when pressed, ejected the empty shells with considerable power, or at least it functioned that way, for there were no cartridges with it. It wasn't much over a .22, but had a very long cylinder. It was not until long afterward, when running through a catalog, that I identified it as a 5.5 mm. Velo Dog, a French or maybe a Belgian revolver shooting a 33-grain jacketed bullet with smokeless powder. I regretted then that I had turned it over to the United States without giving it a try-out. I remember that the barrel had the quickest twist that I had ever seen in a handgun.

The Luger and Mauser automatic cartridges, being designed for military arms, have heavier bullets and charges than the .32 Colt automatic cartridge, which is used by all the American pocket automatics of that caliber and some European pocket arms as well. The .38 Colt automatic, with its 130-grain bullet and 1,146 f. s. velocity is the heaviest hitter of any hand gun cartridge in existence, except the .38-40 revolver cartridge, surpassing the 230-grain bullet of the .45 Colt automatic by over forty foot pounds, and usually hits close to where it is pointed. I am in hopes that some day the Colt people will design a new .38 automatic, *not* modeled after a carpenter's square as to profile, and with the double safety that is on the Government model .45, and if they do, you'll see it come into prominence as a target arm.

Smith & Wesson for a few years put out an automatic using some of the features of a Belgian patent, the Clement, that they had

purchased. The gun itself had some good features, the rigid barrel, for example, but I've known it to jam, and the special cartridge that it used was inferior to the .32 Colt automatic. The Savage corporation claims to have improved the .380 cartridge which is used in the Colt, Remington and Savage pocket automatics, but I haven't had a chance to test it out and see what it really can do.

I haven't much to say about the .25 automatics. I never was strong for watch charm stuff. You can do a lot of damage with one, but a man hit with a 25-grain bullet can go home, make his will and perhaps attend the other guy's funeral, unless shot in the solar plexus or the heart.

Recently there have been rumors of a new type of automatic called the Schobo, said to be made in Denmark, which has a caliber of .462 and shoots about an 80-grain bullet. I haven't seen one yet but they are said not to have a locking feature and simply blow back to throw out the empty and reload, and the bullet is *wood* covered with an aluminum jacket! I'll bet they are as accurate as a putty blower at fifty yards.

Our Government .45 automatic Colt did all it was expected to, and more, in the World War, with the 230-grain bullet. I've always been curious to know what it would do with the 200-grain bullet, but never could get hold of any of those cartridges to find out. The rim cartridge for revolvers also shows up well in the tests and is a big improvement on having to fuss around with those little clips that came with the rimless ones and had to be saved up and kept, in case you were supplied with a lot that were intended for automatics, by mistake. I never quite liked a cartridge, though, that did not chamber with the point of the bullet almost flush with the end of the cylinder. If it isn't that way, it has to make a jump before it strikes the rifling, and that is bound to make a difference in the accuracy.

In running off this spiel, I have only tried to hit the high spots. I've left out a lot of the minor cartridges, as you'll see if you run through the Remington or some other catalog. However, it isn't intended to be a scientific discourse, so I hope you all won't mind.

## "Gats" and "Dags"

*Proving that Public Spirit and Antique Weapons Sometimes Go Together*

**By Uncle Dec**

**J**UST as I am about to pull a lot of American slogans off the den wall and quit kidding myself about "the building of America," along comes a letter from a fellow in Massachusetts, and, without any due warning, this bird gives me to understand that he is collecting a few antique weapons with the sole idea of having his last will and testament bring joy to a public museum. If this fellow had known what a weak pumping station I pack he would have been more delicate in breaking the news.

Think of it! After thousands of beautiful, historical, and record-bearing arms have been

strewn all over this Land of the Free via the Walpole route, here comes a guy with the first unique idea that has struck the nation, since Abraham Lincoln decided not to try to fool all of the people, all of the time. If this old-fashioned idea ever gets to the ears of Wall Street the guy who sprung it will be examined with the purpose of determining his mental status.

Out of every five hundred antique weapons that should be, one actually gets into a public museum. Museums are built to advertise public spirit, and darn few men believe in this type of national advertising. Sometimes the family lawyer sneaks a couple of old gats into some museum simply because he doesn't know their value and believes that they will constitute good advertising for the memory of the deceased. Everyone expects heirs to do something but they don't.

Lately, the old rifle over the mantelpiece has been replaced by the slogan, "Let fools make history while we make dollars." About three hundred bidders have grabbed all the best antique weapons of America, and they are now busy having pictures taken so as to send views to the different museums. Lots of folks imagine that a museum was built and continued for the sole purpose of amusing people who are tired of jazz and jingle, and when people really find out that their museums are the only answer to destruction of American records, they are going to feel mighty small, and wish they had deposited some little item in the home museum for the benefit of the future generation.

The guy who brags that he has hoarded more arms than some museum is like the fellow who bragged about getting a better wife than his Dad got. Boosting personal things at the cost of national things is going to eat the heart right out of America some day if it continues.

I would drop the hand of any oil investigator to shake the hand of a man who avows the intention of putting away something towards the permanent record of American history, and in one hundred years from now, the biggest men of America will be those who gave something as a memorial to America. Money and knowledge can acquire antique weapon records, but selfish greed can destroy them just as fast, and while the "boys" are applauding the exploit of the guy who dumps hundreds of beautiful arms at public auction, I have only the finger of scorn for the man and a curse for his "American" creed.

Long live the fellow in Massachusetts who has started a collection with the sole idea of benefiting his fellow men; may this man come to a true realization of his great size in America, and may his heirs honor him, as he intends to honor them.

When one of these dumpers of arms finally shuffles off this mortal coil, his weapon collecting becomes a joke of the masses for the fact that he yelled for America while grabbing 'em and then yelled for the dollar while dumping 'em, gives him a prominent place in our American gallery of fools. Remember, folks, antique weapon collecting has nothing to do with public spirit unless the spirit of the collector is the clean, wholesome, self-sacrificing spirit that helped to build America. With his old gats he can pose as a public man, but his pose is a joke, unless he prove by legal adjustment that he is of and for America for all time.



# THE ORA NEWS

Conducted by ————— C.B. Lister

## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOUR PRIVILEGES

The National Rifle Association is the American shooters' service organization. As a member you are entitled to make full use of the services available. A careful study of the price list may show you some items on which you can save money. A study of the programs may show you some items which will enable you to get considerably more real sport out of your shooting, and written inquiries relative to any questions regarding any phase of the rifle shooting game from interior ballistics to planning of the program may relieve your mind of a cloud of uncertainty which has bothered you for some time. The National Rifle Association is your organization, maintaining to band together the shooters of the nation and to serve them.

Take advantage of your privileges. If we don't know the answer to your question, we will find it for you from some one who does know it.

\* \* \*

## HOW ABOUT THE SECRETARY?

In the majority of instances the success or failure of a civilian rifle club depends on the secretary. If the club is a success, he should receive the credit; if it is a failure, he is not always to blame. Maybe his experience is not sufficient to carry the load. Maybe his enthusiasm has waned from overwork. The finest place in the world for a rifleman to renew his enthusiasm and forget his troubles is Camp Perry. The best place in the world for him to gain experience is Camp Perry. And the finest vote of thanks that can be afforded any rifleman is for someone to send him to Perry.

You rifleman who have thanked the secretary a good many times, cussed him out a good many times, sympathized with him sometimes, and thought harsh things of him other times, might do a little thinking about sending him to the School of Instruction and competitions at Perry. If the club cannot raise the money, possibly you can find a live wire Chamber of Commerce or business men's organization of some sort or other looking for advertising for your town and patriotically inclined, who will realize the value of having a representative in the greatest gathering of shooters that the United States knows. The secretary can report at Perry any time between August 28 and October 2, and leave when the money you have given him runs out.

Incidentally, it won't take a large amount of money to send a man to Perry as your club representative for a week in the school and a week in the matches. Government funds are not available for transportation and subsistence, but they provide rifles, ammunition, and quarters as of old.

The secretary works for you most of the year when you want to shoot. He will appreciate

your working for him so that he can get in a little shooting himself.

\* \* \*

## AMERICANS WIN HANKOW RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

The first annual open championship of the newly-organized Hankow Rifle Association was fired on Saturday, May 31. Since only a 300-yard range is available the course fired consisted of one sighter and fifteen scoring shots at 200 and 300 yards, Bisley (English) targets. R. C. Mackay, captain of the Hankow American Volunteer Company, was returned the winner with the excellent score of 134 points. His lieutenants, R. F. Wilner and D. L. Smith, were second and third, with 128 and 124 points respectively. All these officers used Springfield rifles with service sights.

Although the British Volunteer Corps, of Hankow, is stronger than the H. A. V. C., only seven of their members entered this competition. There were no entries from the British Navy, as they feel they have no chance whatever against the Springfield rifle. The Japanese Navy and Volunteers supported this event in fine style with ten entries from each organization.

The first ten places were taken by—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
R. C. Mackay .....	69	65	134*
R. F. Wilner .....	64	64	128*
D. L. Smith .....	59	65	124*
T. Kondo .....	61	61	122†
J. H. Buenter .....	58	63	121*
L. E. Gale .....	67	53	120*
I. Kunigi .....	57	60	117†
S. Masuda .....	59	57	116†
A. B. Davis .....	61	55	116*
T. Nakano .....	61	51	112†

\*H. A. V. C. members used Springfield rifles.  
†Japanese Navy members used Japanese rifles.

\* \* \*

## THE DOLDRUMS

Back in the days of the sailing ship, to get into the doldrums was the most dreaded event in the sea-faring man's life. With not a breath of wind to move the ship, she would lie there making no progress unless moved by the strong arms of sailor men.

Sailing along before generally favorable winds during the past season, the rifle shooting game is entering the doldrums. Hot weather, vacations out of town, and the call of the old swimming hole play hob with rifle range attendance.

As was to be expected with the coming of steam to the sea, the doldrums lost their significance to the sailor. It may be hotter in the doldrums, but steam sends the ship along on her course until she passes through the region of calm into fair breezes again. The same element will enable us to maintain the momentum we have acquired during the winter and spring. A little more steam and the doldrums for the rifle club secre-

tary will be as much a thing to be feared as they now are for the sea-farer.

There are plenty of people around town who will welcome a chance to get out into the open places represented by your range, even though the regulars are off at the mountains and shores. Try a few beginners' matches during the summer; get the "rocking-chair brigade" interested in the qualification courses, and when you strike fair winds again, you will have some new hands to help move along the game.

\* \* \*

## CANAL ZONE STAGES FOURTH OF JULY TOURNAMENT

The idea of celebrating the Fourth of July as a shooting holiday is gradually taking root throughout the United States. The Balboa Rifle, Pistol and Gun Club is staging a big shooting program over the Fourth of July holidays, including a registered trap shoot, a small bore program, and a handicap pistol match. The small bore events provide fifty, one hundred, and two hundred-yard re-entry competitions, a grand aggregate based on the high scores made in each of these three events, a small bore Palma, a surprise fire match at animal targets, and a luck match. The pistol match calls for twenty-five shots at fifty yards, any pistol or revolver, contestant naming his own handicap. Money prizes will be awarded fifty per cent, thirty per cent, and twenty per cent in each match.

The following paragraph from the program covering the Zone's Fourth of July shooting activities contains an idea which might be used by all clubs in the form of handbills or show-cards in sporting goods stores:

### DO YOU KNOW HIM?

He spends hours on the pistol range, squeezing the trigger and trying to make them all bull's-eyes; he wades the swamp and braves alligators and mosquitoes in quest of wild fowl. He lies on the damp ground and shoots a rifle that kicks like a mule; he tramps for hours with his dogs and gun through the jungles, rain or shine, or he stands at the traps and from the sixteen-yard post, hopes to break them all. He loves the outdoors and a game that is clean, healthful and red-blooded. Yes, you know him, and if he is not a member of our club, he should be. We need him and he needs us.

\* \* \*

## THE WAY ONE CLUB DOES IT

The Leominster Sportsmen's Association uses the following attractively printed little circular in soliciting membership from the sportsmen of the community:

### WHY JOIN YOUR LOCAL SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Because:

1. The members are organized to improve conditions for outdoor sport in your locality.
2. They procure fish and game from the State and improve the fishing and hunting in your district.
3. They propose and help to enforce fish and game laws, and, as far as they are able, promote a better spirit of sportsmanship and citizenship.
4. They help to make your locality a better place to live in.
5. They need your support.
6. Up to date trap shooting equipment.
7. Rifle range free to members.

If You Want Your Son to Hunt and Fish, Give Him Something to Shoot and Catch.

That line "If you want your son to hunt and fish, give him something to shoot and catch," might be elaborated by addition of the phrase "teach him how to shoot safely." The father and son idea is a good one to foster. There were many such pairs on the range at Perry last year, and by developing the idea, you may be able to place two members on the roll where only one is now.

# WHAT DO YOU SELL THEM?

When you approach a prospect relative to membership in the club or in the National Rifle Association, do you tell him that his membership will enable him to buy a lot of good shooting material cheaply, that it will entitle him to draw other shooting equipment for nothing, and that he ought to join in order to get back some of his taxpayer's money? Do you sell him a cheap-skate's organization—or do you give him a story something like this?

Well, Sir, you contribute a dollar or two or ten annually to the Red Cross because it relieves suffering throughout the world. That is fine—I do the same thing. You contribute every once in a while to the Boy Scouts because they are building up the youngsters of the nation. That is the right spirit—so do I. You contribute to the fund for the construction of a new library because the library will tend to raise the standard of the entire community. I am glad you do, because I do the same sort of thing. I think that they all, and similar enterprises, are good and should be supported.

But, did you ever stop to think that without the American riflemen, who carved these United States out of the wilderness, who made this an independent nation, and who have preserved it as an independent nation time after time, that none of these worthy causes to which you contribute would be in existence or able to operate if they were in existence.

The National Rifle Association is the organization that is developing these American riflemen who have saved untold suffering in this country. It is the Association that is working shoulder to shoulder with every organization which is attempting to inculcate in Young America the love of clean sportsmanship and of the outdoors. It is the only organization which is bending all its energies to the development of the final last line of defense, the civilian riflemen. Whether or not you pull a trigger yourself, it is as deserving of your support as these various other nation-wide enterprises with which we are glad to associate ourselves. The National Rifle Association does give you more for your contribution than the other organizations, because it enables you to buy good shooting equipment for less money than you can purchase it otherwise, and it affords you an opportunity for recreation and sport through the medium of all kinds of shooting matches carried on throughout the year. It places at your disposal an advisory staff representing the most authoritative opinions in America on various phases of the shooting game. The N. R. A. wants you to make use of all these services and to save money on your shooting equipment, but it wants you to consider above all else that you are supporting a typically American red-blooded good citizen developing organization of sportsmen.

Much of the value of an article in the minds of the purchaser depends on what particular points were stressed by the salesman in making the sale. Many a purchaser becomes unsold after he has bought something, and will not buy that same thing again. When you sell a man the N. R. A., what do you sell him?

## ELABORATE FRANKFORD ARSENAL CLUB PROGRAM DISTRIBUTED

The Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, which had a good year on the small bore range at Perry last season, has issued in mimeographed form a program of their outdoor activities for the summer. Starting with the pilgrimage to Sea Girt on July 2nd, the club will carry through with a series of re-entry small bore .30 caliber pistol and revolver matches which will wind up with turkey shoot on November 23rd. The program as outlined provides shooting for every species of rifle bug.

We do not know whether membership in the Frankford Rifle Club is limited to employees of the arsenal or not, but it looks as though it would be a good idea for any shooter or would-be shooter living in that section of Philadelphia adjacent to the arsenal to get acquainted with Mr. Louis W. Boody, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penna., who is Secretary of the Club.

A brief outline of the program follows:

Sea Girt, Palma and Eastern Small Bore Team, July 2 to 6, inclusive.  
Grand Aggregate, 50 and 100 yds., July 6 to July 6 to Sept. 28.  
Grand Aggregate, 50 and 100 yds., July 6 to Sept. 28.  
Unknown Match, 50 yards, July 27.  
Pistol and Revolver Match, Aug. 17.  
Camp Perry Matches, Sept. 1 to 28, inclusive.  
50-Yard Club Championship, Sept. 28 to Oct. 12.  
100-Yard Club Championship, Oct. 12.  
Army Qualification Course-Essington Range, Oct. 19.  
200-Yard Club Championship, Oct. 26.  
Small Bore Aggregate, Club Championship (Aggregate of Matches 7, 8, and 10).  
600-Yard .30 Caliber Rifle, Nov. 9.  
Turkey Match, Nov. 23.

## Financial Page

By C. C. FINN

"That skinny gink right over there is our Sec., Charlie Finn, I wouldn't be a crab like him not for anything. You watch him walk along the line and everyone he sees, 'Glad you're out, here is your card, gimme four bits, please.' This always fretting about cash is making me feel ill. If Finn don't look out the gang will think he is an awful pill." Of course the shooter thinks that this is mighty funny, but *someone* about the club has got to think of money. They all feel glad when we can spend a lot of money free but *someone* has to get said coin into the treasury. It's a simple thing to just whirl in and spend a lot of cash and when the bills come in and can't be paid the club can go to smash. It really isn't very much just to come out and shoot; who's going to pay for all the fun they just don't give a whoop. They don't think that we must buy paper and ink and lamps, "mimeo" stencils and envelopes, and lots of postage stamps. Carbon paper and letter heads; bullets and powder, too; ammunition and ammonia dope; parts from barrel to screw. Medals we are supposed to have for our noble shooters to win and amongst our expenses the noble pit crew has to be counted in. If everything isn't up to snuff they let out an awful yell, sometimes I think I'll get all ginned up and tell 'em to go to—oh well, I suppose a Sec. is born that way—can't help it if he would, maybe the gang will read this—might do them some good.

## ILLINOIS CIVILIAN TEAM TRY-OUTS

Illinois will again be represented at the National Matches this year by a State Civilian Team. Under the direction of the live-wire Illinois State Rifle Association, arrangements for financing the team have been made. Tryouts will be held at Fort Sheridan and at Camp Lincoln simultaneously Saturday and Sunday, August 2nd and 3rd. The try-outs at Camp Lincoln will be held only in the event that a sufficient number of candidates notify Mr. T. G. Lively, 3917 North Tripp Avenue, Chicago, of their intentions, as the Illinois State Rifle Association does not have sufficient spare funds to send representatives and arrange for the opening of the Camp Lincoln range if no competitors are to present themselves. Accommodations will be provided for quarters and mess for all competitors.

In arranging to finance this team and select it on a purely competitive basis, the Illinois association has set an example for every State. What has been done in Illinois can be done anywhere

if the riflemen really want to do it. California sent a team into Perry last year. Few other States have any longer travel distance than the Californians. It is to be sincerely hoped that Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana, in particular, with their great numbers of active civilian shooters and relatively short travel distance to Camp Perry, will follow the lead which has been set by Illinois and California.

\* \* \*

## THE OUTDOOR MATCHES

That time-worn expression "bigger and better than ever" is the only way to describe the outdoor competitions, entries for which have now closed. In the Civilian Interclub Match, fifty teams are doing battle with the .22-caliber slugs. This is an increase of more than ten per cent over the previous biggest year for the inter-club competitions.

In the 50-yard championship, 146 entrants are blazing away at the one-inch circle. In the 100-yard match, there are an even 150 competitors, while in the 200-yard match there are 127 trying to keep all their shots in the V ring. This would appear to indicate that there is very little difference in popularity in so far as the three small bore ranges are concerned.

It is in the novice matches, however, that the greatest encouragement is to be found. There were ninety-nine newcomers entered in the prone event, forty-seven kneeling and thirty-seven standing. This is sufficient indication to all clubs of the value of affording the rank amateur something worth while to shoot for.

The .22-caliber free rifle match called out forty-five entries, while the 300-meter free rifle competition enlisted thirty-seven. A few years ago there was considerable demand for matches in which the competitor could stand up on his hind legs and shoot. The addition of the free rifle competitions to the Outdoor Program has been the result. Actually, however, the exponents of the old Schuetzen type shooting seem to be stronger vocally than numerically. The National Rifle Association feels that every effort should be made, however, to keep the ranks of the free riflemen recruited to as full an extent as possible, in order to furnish material for the annual barnstorming trip abroad, so that the free rifle events will, in all probability, be continued regardless of the relatively small entry list.

\* \* \*

## THANK YOU, MR. PERRY

Lacking paid organizers or solicitors, the National Rifle Association depends absolutely on the good will and cooperation of its members to boost the game. The following letter from Mr. W. M. Perry, of Columbia, South Carolina, is the sort that encourages all of us to carry on:

While on a recent trip to Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the writer had an opportunity to sell the American Rifle Association idea to two or three different people, and by this time you have gotten application from Dallas, Texas, for a club, and I want you to send full information to C. W. Ragland, Wabbesaka, Arkansas. I had the pleasure of talking to quite a number of the second classmen of Washington and Lee University. These boys were going home on their vacations, and as I had my gun with me on my way to the trap shoot at Knoxville, Tenn., it did not take me long to interest them in the shooting game. Each one of these young men were heartily interested in the proposal to install a National Rifle Club at the school, and if you will take the matter up with the proper authorities of the school, I am sure that the boys will do all they can to see that the Rifle Club is inaugurated.



### NATIONAL CAPITAL CLUB TO SHOOT BRITISH AGGREGATION

The Ham and Petersham Rifle Club of London has been looking for a match under the Dewar Cup conditions with some aggregation of small-borers on this side of the Atlantic. Mr E. Newitt, who is well known to American riflemen, suggested the National Capital Club, of Washington, D. C., with the result that a formal challenge has been received and accepted for a match which will be fired just as soon as the British targets, which are already on their way, come in.

Accompanying the challenge is a copy of the Eighteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Ham and Petersham Rifle Club. The report looks more like one of our National Match Programs than a piece of club literature, while the club balance sheet shows cash on hand in excess of four hundred dollars.

The Ham and Petersham Club, in addition to maintaining a seventy-nine-target range, operates tennis courts, billiard room, and bowling alleys. The formidable size of the London organization, however, has set up no chills in the backbone of the Washingtonians, and they expect to give the Britishers a real match.

### TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD TEAM SELECTED

An eight day's elimination competition was fired on the range at Camp Mabrey, Austin, Texas, from June 17th to 24th to select the Texas State National Guard Team for 1924. The reports are that prospects for this year's team are better than those of the aggregation which captured seventeenth place in the competitions last year. There are a number of old-timers in the line-up, while the new men show a general average considerably higher than the average of the entire team in similar limitation trials of past years.

The 1924 team will go to Camp Perry under the captaincy of Maj. C. M. Crawford, and with the venerable coach, Maj. Claude A. Adams, behind the scope. The personnel of the team is as follows:

Captain, Emory P. Whitley, Mineral Wells  
1st Lieut., Isaac B. Carrico, Hillsboro  
1st Lieut., Edgar L. Albrecht, Goliad  
1st Lieut., McHenry Edmonds, Bowie  
2nd Lieut., Gordon E. Cox, Hillsboro  
2nd Lieut., Sam G. Lucy, El Paso  
2nd Lieut., Geo. L. Hunter, Waelder  
Staff Sgt., Arthur A. Sadder, Bowie  
1st Sgt., Alva C. Watson, Brownwood  
Sergeant, Fred L. Gassman, Sherman  
Sergeant, S. Gleason Barber, Jacksonville  
Sergeant, J. W. Tackitt, Sherman  
Corporal, P. O. Hiel, Goliad  
Private, Charles Biggerstaff, Crowell

### WILL MEET ALL COMERS

Mr. W. H. Barcus, president, and Mr. S. C. Brown, secretary, of the Civilian Rifle Club, Idaho Falls, Idaho, issue through these columns an open challenge "to any and all rifle clubs of southeastern Idaho who are affiliated with the N. R. A." for one or more competitions to decide the championship of southeastern Idaho.

With good weather for automobile travel and shooting now in sight, it is to be hoped that several clubs will take on the challenge of Idaho Falls. Such a series of matches will do a great deal to advertise the game throughout the State.

### THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GALLERY RIFLE MATCH COMPLETE

Scores in the Third National Intercollegiate Gallery Rifle Match conducted for Government R. O. T. C. units using the .22-caliber Winchester musket as issued, and .22-caliber short ammunition have been completed. The scores follow:

#### Group "A"

Place	Unit	Address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
1.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.		1966	1934	1916	1979	7795
2.	Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont		1956	1954	1904	1953	7767
3.	University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri		1961	1927	1874	1963	7725
4.	Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.		1967	1898	1869	1877	7721
5.	University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky		1971	1824	1924	1889	7708
6.	University of Washington, Seattle, Washington		1960	1933	1831	1984	7708
7.	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas		1925	1932	1794	1933	7584
8.	Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts		1940	1856	1755	1950	7501
9.	S. Dakota State C. of A. and M. A., Brookings, S. D.		1906	1897	1883	1907	7493
10.	University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware		1887	1888	1854	1873	7462
11.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan		1881	1845	1759	1930	7415
12.	Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon		1904	1792	1784	1933	7413
13.	DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana		1833	1849	1843	1880	7405
14.	Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York		1882	1886	1740	1916	7404
15.	State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa		1837	1821	1839	1890	7387
16.	Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana		1862	1828	1743	1915	7348
17.	University of California, Berkeley, California		1837	1832	1714	1933	7316
18.	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin		1876	1763	1717	1839	7195
19.	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.		1813	1727	1704	1870	7124
20.	California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.		1854	1827	1701	1908	7090
21.	University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona		1816	1723	1649	1809	6997
22.	University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont		1802	1701	1565	1894	6962
23.	New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mex.		1780	1746	1597	1803	6926
24.	Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana		1814	1755	1642	1677	6888
25.	University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama		1761	1633	1575	1709	6678
26.	University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida		1724	1605	1589	1688	6666

Not Completed:

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Penna.

Not Reported:

West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va.  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

#### Group "B"

Place	Unit	Address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
1.	St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.		1952	1915	1879	1966	7712
2.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.		1959	1919	1841	1968	7687
3.	N. Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.		1931	1920	1878	1946	7675
4.	Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.		1929	1915	1845	1961	7650
5.	St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland		1895	1874	1852	1941	7562
6.	Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.		1903	1880	1691	1935	7509
7.	Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.		1895	1881	1843	1889	7508
8.	Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.		1863	1840	1781	1903	7387
9.	Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.		1883	1845	1719	1901	7348
10.	St. John's College, Washington, D. C.		1796	1775	1794	1915	7280
11.	Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville Georgia		1811	1823	1816	1821	7271
12.	Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.		1797	1787	1830	1828	7252
13.	N. Y. Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.		1821	1768	1681	1898	7168
14.	Pomona College, Claremont, California		1814	1785	1664	1797	7060
15.	West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Tex.		1767	1610	1512	1713	6602
16.	Blackstone Military Academy, Blackstone, Va.		1579	1682	1740	1443	6444

Not Reported:

Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Georgia.  
The Harvard School, Los Angeles, California.  
S. Dakota State College of A. and M. A. (Juniors), Brookings, South Dakota.  
Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Walworth, Wisconsin.

#### Group "C"

Place	Unit	Address	1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage	4th Stage	Total
1.	Walla Walla High School, Walla Walla, Wash.		1949	1947	1957	1999	7852
2.	Harrison Tech. High Schools, Chicago, Ill.		1951	1913	1915	1986	7765
3.	East High School, Salt Lake City, Utah		1938	1950	1920	1941	7749
4.	Pasadena High School, Pasadena, Calif.		1936	1907	1825	1991	7659
5.	Northwestern High School, Detroit, Mich.		1864	1907	1912	1943	7626
6.	Phoenix Union High School, Phoenix, Arizona		1958	1940	1753	1973	7624
7.	Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, Ind.		1903	1902	1862	1943	7610
8.	Atlanta High Schools, Atlanta, Georgia		1864	1903	1868	1921	7556
9.	Bangor High School, Bangor, Maine		1937	1878	1808	1936	7559
10.	Ogden Senior High School, Ogden, Utah		1881	1862	1849	1867	7459
11.	Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Ind.		1871	1840	1820	1910	7441
12.	Council Bluffs High School, Council Bluffs, Iowa		1908	1876	1690	1930	7404
13.	Sacramento High School, Sacramento, Calif.		1868	1893	1716	1878	7355
14.	Cleveland Public High School, Cleveland, Ohio		1847	1842	1782	1873	7344
15.	El Paso High School, El Paso, Texas		1866	1825	1739	1881	7317
16.	Gloucester High School, Gloucester, Mass.		1885	1860	1640	1925	7310
17.	St. Joseph High Schools, St. Joseph, Missouri		1853	1797	1716	1913	7279
18.	Davenport High School, Davenport, Iowa		1848	1775	1709	1923	7255
19.	Kansas City High School, Kansas City, Missouri		1875	1816	1679	1874	7244
20.	Arsenal Tech. High School, Indianapolis, Ind.		1879	1789	1741	1791	7200
21.	DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, N. Y.		1750	1745	1679	1894	7068
22.	Eastern High School, Detroit, Michigan		1785	1736	1676	1841	7038
23.	Reno High School, Team No. 1, Reno, Nevada		1665	1606	1643	1780	6694
24.	Polytechnic High School, Long Beach, Calif.		1678	1693	1492	1670	6533
25.	McClymonds High School, Oakland, Calif.		1742	1659	1421	1690	6512

Not Completed

Lanier High School, Macon, Georgia  
Knoxville High School, Knoxville, Tennessee  
Central High School, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Not Reported

Reno High School, Team No. 2, Reno, Nevada  
Los Angeles High School, Los Angeles, California  
Northern High School, Detroit, Michigan  
Dallas High School, Dallas, Texas



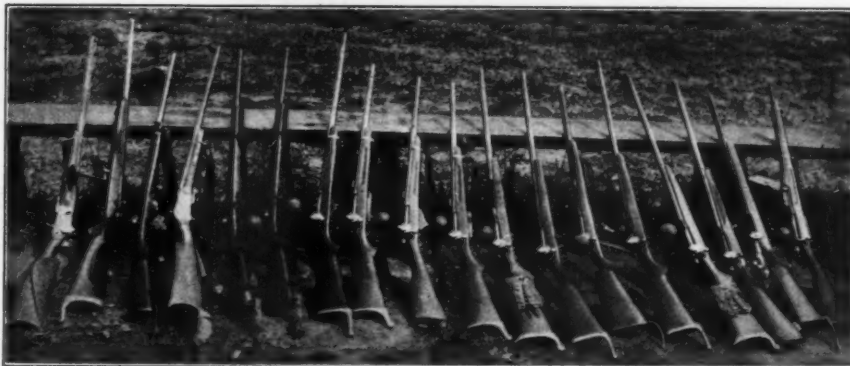
# —and again LYMAN SIGHTS

For the fourth time the American Rifle Team has "brought home the bacon" at the International Rifle Matches. And again their guns were equipped with Lyman Sights.

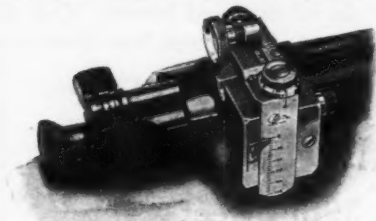
This makes four straight winnings to the credit of American Riflemen, American Rifles — and LYMAN SIGHTS.

If you are looking forward to a high score in the National Matches this fall, be sure that your rifle is equipped with Lyman Sights. You will find them a wonderful aid to accuracy under all conditions. Our little folder, "Better Aim at Target or Game," tells why. Write for free copy or send ten cents for complete catalog.

**The Lyman Gun Sight Corporation**  
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The rifles used by the victors; equipped with special Lyman No. 48 Micrometer Receiver Sights and Lyman No. 17 Target Front Sights.



The Lyman No. 48-C Micrometer Receiver Sight at the left is standard equipment on Springfield 1922 .22-cal. rifles. Sights of similar design may be had for all rifles having Mauser type action.



No. 17 Target Front Sight is equipped with reversible pinhead and peep effectually shaded for cross rays of light and protected from damage by a large hood. Above is the special design for Springfield. It can be furnished for practically all target rifles.



## Out on the Rifle Range

Down on your elbows with your pet rifle. Alongside of you the little old shooting bag. Doping the wind and light in great shape. Sticking your bullet holes right in the bull's-eye.

Satisfaction, brother!

And glad you are for having always used Hoppe's Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 to clean the old rifle. That accounts for its wonderful condition season after season.

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**Hoppe's**  
**Nitro Powder Solvent**  
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Another B. & M. timely introduction! It shoots fine groups. It is especially consistent in long strings. It is light enough to stand speeding up well with smokeless powder without fusing the base, and heavy enough to hold kinetic energy.

### LOOK AT ITS POINTS!

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- 4.—A square-edged dirt-scraper band is carried in front—a big help to consistent accuracy.
- 5.—The bullet's forward bearing consists of a .301-inch section to ride the lands; a .308-inch section to meet the throat-bevel; and a .311-inch section to close the gun chamber gas tight.

This is one of the best .30-caliber bullets in existence. Why rely on jacketed bullets for fine accuracy within 200 yards?

### CHARGES

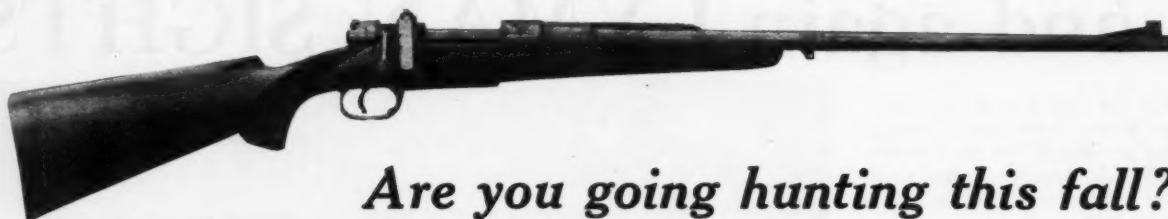
In .30-1906, .30-40, .303 British, small-bored 8 mm., 7.65 mm. and 7.62 Russian, 9.5 grains du Pont No. 89 powder, or 5 grains Hercules Unique powder develop about 1,100 f. a. velocity; while 12.5 grains du Pont No. 89 powder or 8 grains Hercules Unique powder develop 1,350 to 1,410 f. a. velocity.

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Camp, Touring, or Expedition Equipment. Let us furnish estimates. We know your needs by actual experience—Aretic to Equator.

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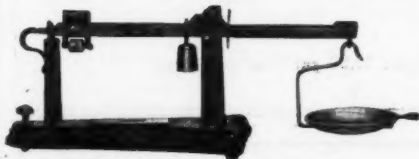
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MARBLE'S**

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make it easy to have a clean gun.

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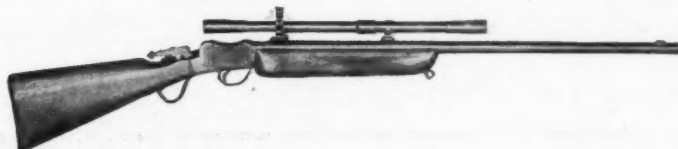
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A FECKER SCOPE on your rifle shows you every bullet hole in the target up to one hundred yards. Besides being made up in various combinations of powers, there is the added advantage of being able to spot with ease.

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**COLLECTORS** wishing to fill gaps in their exhibits and riflemen desiring to dispose of obsolete weapons will find this an excellent medium for purchases, sales and exchanges.

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**Business cards and display** in this column accepted at the rate of \$2.50 an inch. No space less than an inch sold for display.

"FIREARMS OF YESTERDAY" are a specialty with "THE OLD GEORGETOWN GUILD." At all times there are on hand a large number of specimens from which to select examples of early American, Confederate States' and European firearms. Tell us what your collection needs. We will probably be able to help you. The Old Georgetown Guild, 2722 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE**—2,000 antique firearms at reasonable prices. Send six cents in stamps for 24-page price list. Let me know your special wants along any line of antique firearms. I am always anxious to buy single specimens or entire collections. Joe Kindig, jr., 336 West Philadelphia Street, York, Pennsylvania.

**COLLECTORS**—I have or can get you anything from a stone age celt to a Whelen .400. Repair, restoration, and commission sales. "Albertson" of Lewes, Delaware.

**ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS** (new and used) sold, exchanged, and bought. Large stock—reasonable prices! Stephen Van Rensselaer, Peterborough, N. H.

**WANTED**—Old Gun catalogues. Gun books. Remington .50 caliber sporting rifle. Ballard .50 cal. repeater. Also other caliber Ballards. Colt Blisley. **FOR SALE**—Colt and Remington .44 cap and ball revolver, fine order, \$8 each. Colt 36 Navy octagon barrel, good, \$6. Colt .31, shooting order, \$3. .22 Pistol, made from Remington 12-A Repeating Rifle, good, \$6. Ideal tools .25-20 S. S. and 5 shells, \$3. Ideal tools .44-40, \$2.50. Winchester tool and mould .50-100-450, with extra diet for Elear .50 cal., all new \$5. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Michigan.

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Enclosed find \$..... for my subscription to "The American Rifleman," beginning with the..... issue.

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## APPLICATION FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

Brig. Gen. FRED H. PHILLIPS, Jr., Secretary,  
1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby request favorable consideration of my application for..... membership in the  
National Rifle Association of America, and enclose herewith..... Dollars, being fee for same.

I certify that I am a citizen of the United States. Age..... Born.....  
in the County of....., State of.....

Name..... Address.....

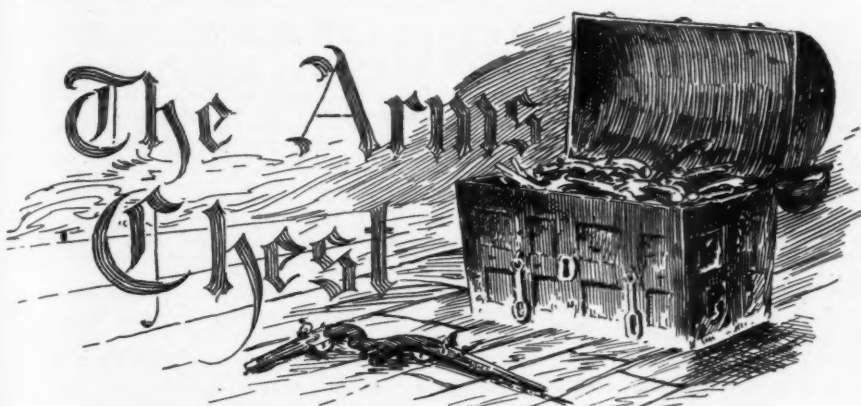
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**T**HE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

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**FOR SALE**—1,000 rounds of mid-range Krag ammunition, factory, 220-gr. bullet, will shoot fine up to 600 yds., price \$10.00. 1,000 .3-cal. 220-gr. factory bullets, \$5.00. 1,000 2½ Winchester Improved Primers, \$1.50. 40-power Vion Telescope, new—little shop worn, \$18.00. Ideal loading press, almost new, complete, \$25.00. Winchester .22 long rifle, new, \$20.00. 1,000 Winchester .30-cal. Springfield ammunition, 150-gr. bullet loaded in 1917 factory, \$25. P. J. O'Hare, 178 Littleton Ave., Newark, New Jersey.

**FOR SALE**—One 32-20 new model S. & W. Military and Police, 6-inch, with scabbard, \$25. One .30-06 Newton, fair shape, \$32.50. One 21-inch Springfield Sporter Lyman No. 48, reg. stock, checked, \$49. One 23-inch Springfield Sporter Model 1922 stock, Lyman 48, \$57. One Springfield Newton, Lyman 48 good condition, \$42. One 33 Bardin Range telescope, leather case, \$32. One 45 Voin telescope, \$35. One 4-E Ithaca 32-inch single trap, good, except very slightly pitted, \$60. One 12-gauge Model 12 Winchester, 26-inch sawed off shotgun, \$26.50. **WANT**—A new .22 Springfield and Ballard action. J. A. Wade, Box 493, Sheridan, Wyoming.

**FOR SALE**—Marlin Rifle, Model 27, caliber .25-20, 24-inch, octagon barrel. Lyman Combination rear sight, with No. 47 windgauge, stem and disc complete. Front Sight No. 5-B Globe and Ivory Bead. Ideal Loading Tool. Bullet Mold, 800 primers and 50 H. V. cartridges. All in A No. 1 condition. Dallas Lanning, Gilmore, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Pope bullet mould, cuts off at point, .32 cal., \$1.50. Ideal bullet sizer with .321 die, \$1.50. Stevens rear scope mount No. 8, \$1.50. O'Hare front sight cover for Springfield, 50 cents. Savage Automatic .32 caliber, perfect inside, needs rebluing, box of cartridges, \$9. V. R. Olmstead, 36 Park St., Monclair, N. J.

**RIFLE RESTOCKING AND REBLUING**—We build your military rifle in a Sporting Model and make it shoot as straight as your barrel is good. All rifles given target and working tests before shipment. Same old firm. Same skilled mechanics. Same location. W. R. McCay & Son, New Castle, Penna.

**FOR SALE**—New Zischang fancy .25 caliber, barrel 28 inches, round, for Ballard action. Barrel is in perfect condition. Shells, loading tools, bullets, primers, complete with fine fancy checked firearm and extractor, \$23. C. J. Patterson, 217 W. 7th St., Peru, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—Double muzzle loading shotgun, case and implements, as new, \$25. Still giving 10% off on all standard arms and equipment to N. R. A.'s only. "Perfection" Reloading tools. "Albertson," Lewes, Delaware.

**FOR SALE**—12 bore Super-Fox duck gun. Straight grip, full choke. Might trade for light Sauer or Daly double, 12 or 20 gauge. Dr. Richard Sutton, Kansas City, Missouri.

**WANTED**—Illinois civilians to affiliate with their local rifle club and have their club affiliate with the Illinois State Rifle Association. We want at least seven new men who have never attended National Matches to get in, and earn a place on the team. Any old-timer will be glad to give a helping hand. For information, and application blanks, ask L. M. Felt, 132 S. Parkside Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**SELL OR TRADE**—Remington 12-ga., double barrel shotgun, good condition. .45 Colt auto., Model 1911, U. S. Army, A-1 condition, also Government issue belt and holster for same. .45 Colt revolver, single action, Frontier model, fair condition. Eastman 3-A Special Kodak, Optimo shutter, Automatic range finder. Bausch-Lomb, Tessar, Series 11b lense, Kodak perfect condition and shows no wear, also leather case for same, steel tripod and Harvey Exposure Meter. **WANTED**—No. 11-A Standard or No. 11-B Special Grade Remington 12-gauge. Automatic shotgun with two raised solid matted ribbed 28-inch barrels, one full choke, other modified. P. L. Harms, Box 743, Lead, South Dakota.

**FOR SALE**—Ithaca 12-gauge full choke double Silvers pad, large fore-end, fine condition, \$25. Krag Sporter professional, pistol grip stock Lyman sights, perfect, \$30. Russian 7.62, remodelled, 20-inch barrel, turned down flat bolt, magazine cut off flush, holding three cartridges, weight 6½ pounds, a dandy light rifle, \$12. Colt .22 auto., perfect, \$25. Ideal .38 S. & W. Tool with mould, \$2. Winchester .38-55 mould, perfect \$1. Ideal mould .38 Colt auto., \$1. **WANT**—22-22 S. & W. revolver. Also .32-20 rifle barrel, 26 inches long. H. Hewins, 30 Hill St., Dubuque, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—These are high class guns. 52 Winchester and 5-A scope, new condition and guaranteed, very accurate, leather sling and gun case, \$50. Fancy sporting stock Krag rifle, new condition, and very accurate. No. 34 Lyman sight and leather sling. 250 rounds ammunition, \$25. Winchester '94 Model .30-30 Take-down, 26-inch octagon and case. New condition and accurate. Cost \$54, bargain at \$30. All guaranteed first class condition. Tom Meagher, 110 N. Nogales St., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

**FOR SALE**—Model '95 Winchester .30-06 cal., carbine, gold sheard front and Lyman peep rear sights, sling swivels, stock and forearm hand-somely checked. New condition. Fired fifteen times to sight. Cost \$73, sell \$58. 1-A Graflex Camera and case, new condition, cost \$130, sell for \$75. Ted H. Beam, Canton, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Model 1922 Springfield .22 cal. bolt action, fitted with 5-A Winchester telescope. Leather case for telescope and leather bound canvas case for gun. Complete outfit, new and in perfect condition. Price \$65. J. K. Berry, Southern Hardware Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

**FOR SALE**—Lyman Sight for cocking piece of Springfield with disc, as new, \$7.50. **WANT**—"Guncraft" by Bruette, old Winchester and Ideal catalogues. E. T. D. Francis, Crawford Bay, British Columbia.

**WANTED**—A winning civilian team from Pennsylvania at the National Matches this fall and every shooter in Pennsylvania to correspond with C. T. Patterson, 843 Napier Ave., Laurance Park, Erie, Pennsylvania.

**TRADE**—Want .30 Springfield free rifle or sniper; also .22 B. S. A. with scope. Have .256 Newton, Newton Arms Company No. 800 with double set triggers and Lyman 48 sight, Newton straight line loading tool. A fine rifle, very little used, and in excellent condition. Also prewar 3-A Special Kodak with 11b Tessar f. 6.3, "Compound" shutter and velvet lined case. Practically new condition, value over \$100. H. B. Lowden, 1312 York St., Denver, Colorado.

**SELL OR TRADE**—Remington 12-ga. double barrel shotgun; .45 Colt automatic, Model 1911, U. S. Army; .45 Colt revolver, Frontier model; Eastman 3-A Special Kodak, automatic range finder, Bausch & Lomb Series 11b lense, shows no wear. **WANTED**—No. 11A Standard or No. 11B Special Grade Remington 12-ga. automatic shotgun with two raised solid matted ribbed barrels, one full choke, other modified. P. L. Harms, Box 743, Lead, South Dakota.

**WANT**—Savage 1919 N. R. A., 3-barrel Flala outfit, .250 Savage bolt action, must be in perfect condition and bargain. Describe fully. **TRADE**—45 S. A. Colt's, 5¼ inches, for .38 hammer Colt's automatic. C. P. Glennon, 122 N. Elm St., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**FOR SALE**—52 Winchester, perfect condition, oil finish. Stevens scope, outside of scope shows wear, otherwise perfect. Winchester mounts, price \$60. .280 Ross, outside shows some wear, barrel in good shape, best offer takes it. Robert Sherman, Box 1047, Lewistown, Montana.

**FOR SALE**—Colt's .22 automatic, in excellent condition. Holster and Marbie's revolver rod. First Money Order for \$26 takes the above. E. J. Mikulas, 1514 12th Ave., E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**WANT**—Remington Pistol, 10-inch barrel, .44 S. & W. Russian or .45 Colt wanted. State condition with lowest prices. P. O. Box 427, San Francisco, California.

**FOR TRADE**—Colt's New Service .38-40, 5¼-inch barrel, good condition. **WANT**—52 Winchester .22. Geo. L. Campbell, Box 748, Seeley, California.

**TRADE**—Remington .380 automatic pistol, new, with four magazines. **WANT**—22 S. & W. or Colt D. A. revolver. A. S. Kos, 10601 Almira Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—One case 1200 rounds .30 caliber Winchester 1918 ammunition, \$15. L. Nuesslein, 1117 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

**WANTED**—Three barrel gun, made by Fred Adolph. Give description. G. D. Haskins, Newbern, Tennessee.



**FOR SALE**—New Ottway 20-X spotting scope, \$9. Also new Ottway 25-X, 1 1/4-inch objective, for \$20. 38-40 New Service, brand new, with 350 cartridges, \$30. Winchester 1912 20-gauge, new, \$35. Ballard Union Hill, in fair shape, \$10. Neidner Ballard .25-20, perfect with tools, \$35. New Remington .30 cal. auto., Lyman sights, tools and moulds, \$45. New fancy grade Winchester .30-30, \$35. Brand new Remington .44, 10-inch pistol by Barnes, \$35. Also have one new 6.5 mm. and one .30-06 Waffenfabrik Mauser rifle of highest quality, very reasonable. Fred N. Anderson, 174 Lafayette Ave., Suffern, New York.

**SHIFT WITH THE HOUSE OR SHIFT THE GUNMAN.** N. Woodstock, N. H. Hun guns and near COLTS NEVER were found here. If you want to help fight the fanatics or BUY OR TRADE REAL GUNS with absolute protection on 10% where 300 are KEPT on hand for your convenience in every TYPE with the cheapest RIGHT and the rest NEW SHIP YOUR STAMP INSIDE. Can YOU imagine Coolidge or Dawes giving a fanatic \$7,000 of OUR MONEY because he was winged by an "enforcement" officer? ??? Frankly we cannot.

**WORKING AND SHOW CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS**—An exceptionally promising litter by the famous winner and sire, Gipsy Box, ex. the winning Barron's Betty; some medium, rich color, others on light sedge grass order. All are very sound, healthy, and of good type and act like good working prospects. Males from \$65; females from \$50 up. Helen H. MacMartin, Highwood Kennels, Enderley Farms, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—Fifty late Rand-McNally & Co. Atlases of the World at cost, latest census, green cloth bound, lettered in gold, county map of every State in United States. Should be in every office and home, regular \$5 book, sent P. P. paid and insured for \$2.75. M. M. Conlon, 608 Old National Bank Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

**FOR SALE**—Hardy dry fly trout rod, 9 feet, 4 1/2 ounces, cost \$50. Von Lengerke and Antoine highest grade made to order bass bug rod, white Pyralin reel seat, 10 feet, 6 1/2 ounces. No. 4 Martin automatic reel with \$8 double taper line. Trade for firearms or sell cheap. R. H. Lanfman, 7063 Greenview Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**TRADE**—Remington .380 Automatic Pistol, new condition practically, for Remington cap and ball six shooter, about .36 or .44 caliber. Must be in good condition and wish privilege of examination. Eugene A. Smith, 185 Hubbard Ave., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—Colt Double Action .38 Army, 6-inch, Model 1901, good condition, \$15.00; New Service .45, 7 1/2-inch, new condition, \$26. OR WILL EXCHANGE for Colt .22 Automatic Pistol. J. R. Lenny, 2811 W. Oxford St., Philadelphia, Penna.

**FOR SALE**—Over and Under shotguns in 12-, 15-, 20-, 28-gauges in stock and made to order for trap or field work. Each gun guaranteed for one year. Wm. F. Smith, 5619 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Penna.

**WANTED**—210-gauge double barrel shotgun or light 20-gauge. Would trade a Colt .22 caliber automatic pistol in practically new condition for above guns. Frank T. Dvorak, Redfield, South Dakota.

**FOR SALE**—New Stevens Double Hammerless 410-gauge shotgun, \$25. Savage Model 1914 .22 repeater Marble Simplex Sight, \$15, in fine condition. Nearly new. Robert Charley, Kent, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Colt Officers' Model 38 Special, 7 1/2-inch barrel, brand new, in factory grease, never shot. Guaranteed, \$35. C. M. Carson, 408 American Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.

**FOR SALE**—One Krag Carbine, with new barrel, Jostram recoil pad, 500 ball cartridges, \$20. Springfield .22 cal., \$35. Guy A. Countryman, Ashland, Ohio.

**SELL OR TRADE**—Good .351 Winchester S. L. for 30-06 Springfield Service Rifle or Sporter. E. C. Lenz, 999 E. 130th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Charles Daly, 3-bbl. gun, genuine pre-war, 16-ga., 30-30 rifle, fine serviceable condition, \$250. 12-ga. Westley Richards, C Grade, Double Hammerless, 29 1/2-inch barrel, modified choke, pistol grip and forearm checkered, engraved, fine serviceable condition. Wanted cost to duplicate \$450. Sell for first reasonable offer. Sperry-Gyroscopic Co., Pocket Transit at \$3. 12-gauge Winchester Riot Gun 1897, \$22. Mauser action with flat bolt handle, \$8. 45 Colt Auto., "as issued," \$15. 9 mm. Luger, 8-inch barrel, dated 1915, \$20. Stock for same \$1.50. 38-40 Bisley Colt, 4 1/4-inch barrel, \$25. Powerful Fr. Spotting Scope with extra eyepiece, tripod and wooden box which hold the entire outfit, costs \$35, take \$19. 40-65 Winchester, 1886 without stock, \$7. Lyman tang peep for 1886 Winchester, \$2.25. Another for 1894 Winchester \$2.50. Another for 1890 or 1906 Winchester, \$2.50. Ideal 22 High Power Tool Double Adjustable Chamber, \$5. Ideal 22 High Power Straight Line re-and-de-capper, \$3.50. Ideal .38 Long Colt Tool with mould attached, \$3.50. Another for .38 Short Colt, \$3.50. 32 S. & W. Ideal Tool with Mould attached, \$4. Ideal .38-40 Tool with muzzle resizer, \$4. Natalish, Stockbridge, Mass.

**FOR EXCHANGE**—Ideal No. 3 Loading Tool for .30-06 Springfield, with double adjustable chamber and muzzle resizing die. Ideal No. 3 Loading Tool for .280 Ross with double adjustable chamber, bullet expander, and muzzle resizing die. Ideal No. 3 Loading Tool for .32-40 with single adjustable chamber. WANTED—Ideal No. 3 Tool for .38-55 with double adjustable chamber an bullet mold. Box J. U., "The American Rifleman."

**FOR SALE**—Model 42-A Marlin T. D. Repeating Shotgun, 12-gauge, 30-in. full choke, matted barrel. Beautiful stock. Guaranteed new and perfect in every way or no sale. Price \$32. P. W. Adams, Care Lincoln Iron Works, Rutland, Vermont.

**WANTED**—The following with rimmed barrels: .22 caliber Colt's Auto. Savage Sporter, 52 Winchester, .414 Stevens and Winchester musket. C. L. Mericle, R. F. D. No. 1, Vaughnsville, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—One Sporting Springfield 24-inch barrel, \$50. One Sporting Springfield 30-inch barrel, \$60, both guns in perfect condition. W. R. McCay & Son, 839 Morton St., New Castle, Penna.

**FOR SALE**—S. A. Colt .38-40 cylinder and 7 1/2-inch barrel, perfect order, \$4.75 postpaid for the two. W. S. Davenport, 2730 Stuart St., Berkeley, California.

**FOR SALE**—250-3000 Savage lever action, Take-down. Pistol grip peep and bead sights, all fine shape, \$30. Bud Dalrymple, U. S. Hunter Splittrock, Wyoming.

**WANTED**—To buy a U. S. reloading set for Krag and Springfield, also scales. State condition and price. Paul Scherer, 379 S. Webster St., Decatur, Ill.

**WILL TRADE**—Ideal No. 2 re and decapper for 30-06 Springfield cartridge. Want same implement for .32-40, .38-55, or .25-21 cartridges. Box "L. Y., THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN."

**FOR EXCHANGE**—Ideal Bullet Mould 308-344, 36072, and 429251, in perfect condition. WANTED—Any of the following: 454190, 456123, 360344. Box "N. D., THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN."

**WANTED**—22 L. R. Target Rifle. With or without telescope sight, in good shooting condition, finish immaterial. Alvin Linden, Bryant, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE**—22 Auto. Colt belt and holster, 30-1924 National Match. 368 Stevens Scope, 30 Krag Sporter, 200 shells. Best offer. All perfect. Lloyd Bender, 380 Cherry Street, Gallon, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Pope Bullet Moulds pouring from the point—either .32-40 or .38-55 caliber. State condition and price. Box "M. O., THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN."

**FOR SALE**—Several sets of pearl grips for both round and square butt Smith & Wesson revolver, new, \$4 per set. Capt. Jerome Clark, care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—12-ga. Winchester Auto. 26-inch cylinder, in perfect condition, \$35, or will trade for 16-ga. or 20-ga. V. H. E. Parker double. Will give difference if condition justifies. Stevens 6-inch offhand mod. 22 cal. long rifle, new condition, \$9. Ottway 20-power scope (spotting) new for \$8. 500 new Krag cases F. A. .03-06 Primmed for \$5. 450 Winchester .30-40-220 target bullets, \$4. Krag rear sight and bolt for \$1.50. 95 30-06 Neidner reamed cases F. A. 50 new and 45 used for \$5. 120 Krag cartridges R. A. 17 for \$1. Marine Corps shooting case, good condition, for 012. 300 F. A. 10 Guard cartridges in original boxes, \$3. Will trade all of above with exception of Winchester auto. for new Springfield Match rifle or 250-3000 bolt action or Springfield Neidner. Dunlap Roddey, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—32-20 Winchester S. S. 2 1/2-inch barrel. Ivory bead front sight. No. 103 Lyman rear. In perfect condition, \$23.50. Heddon Premier No. 15 casting rod, 5 1/2 ft. in aluminum case, good, \$8. South Bend anti-blackish reel, good, \$7.50. \$8 worth of Lurio for \$3.50. 25-35 Nieder-Winchester, perfect. Base band front sight and No. 2 Lyman Rear. Fifty Remington Hi-Speed loads and fifty empty cases, \$35. Fiala target pistol, perfect inside, shows wear outside, \$10. 32-40 Ideal 185-grain mould, 75 cents. WANTED—A-5 Scope and mounts and No. 414 Stevens or what? Frank Ridgway, 512 West 6th St., Peru, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—Colt Revolver, Model 1909, (New Service) cal. 45, \$14. 50 Stevens .414 cal. 22 L. R. sling W. G. Tang Sight, \$15. Genuine Rice Telescope Sight, 5-power, \$10. Ross altered from Military cal. 303, \$15. Mauser Home Made Sporting Stock, genuine Waffenfabrik Oberndorf cal. 8 mm. \$11. Winchester 12-gauge Model 1897, \$25. Marlin Lever cal. 22 L. R. fancy grade, \$20. S. & W. Hammerless cal. 38 with 5-inch barrel, \$17.50. WANTED—3-barrel Hammerless. W. E. Kessler, 1105 Maple St., Des Moines, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—One Ideal Mould No. 321317, \$1.50. One Shell Resizing Die, \$2. One Double Adjustable Chamber, \$1. One Bullet Sizing Die to fit Ideal Pump, \$2. All for .32 Remington Rimless. One .44 Colt Single Action, with extra .32-20 Cylinder and barrel, both 5 1/2-inch barrels, \$25. One Pre-war Luger 7.65 mm. with safety grip, good condition, \$20, extra magazine. P. J. Bowker, Wentworth Location, New Hampshire.

**FOR SALE**—One Krag sporter, 24-inch barrel, remodeled stock with soft rubber butt, Lyman 48 receiver sight and bead front. Perfect inside and out with Ideal No. 3 tools and about 100 empty cases, \$15. One Russian rifle, perfect, with 450 cartridges, \$10. Stevens No. 10 pistol, \$10. R. G. Smith, 125 N. Forge St., Akron, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—1890 Model Winchester .22 L. R., \$11. Stevens Off-Hand Pistol, 6 inches, .22 cal., \$7. Both guns like new or will trade for .45 S. A. Colt 5 1/2-inch in same condition. H. G. Gilmore, 837 S. Liberty St., Alliance, Ohio.

**WANTED**—30-06 Springfield. Condition of stock and barrel immaterial. Ideal Powder Measure, sizer and lubricator. .25 caliber barrel. F. E. Brickel, 1213 Hall Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—44 Russian Colt, new service Officer's Model Target Revolver 7 1/2-inch barrel, perfect condition, \$25. Captain Jerome Clark, care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**FOR SALE**—Colt Police Positive .38, new, \$18. Captain Jerome Clark, care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

**WANTED**—Set powder scales, accurate to one-tenth of a grain. Must be in best of condition. R. C. Sanford, Big Indian, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Remington Pistol, single shot, any caliber. Action must be good. Orrin A. Johnson, 5445 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Ideal No. 2 Bench Lubricator and Sizer. State condition and price. Box "A. Y., THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN."

**FOR SALE**—French Machine Gun, cal. 8 mm. good condition. First Money Order for \$40 takes it. J. F. Tuckey, Box 654, Chula Vista, Cal.

**FOR SALE**—Colt Derringer, in nice condition, \$15. H. & R. .32 Automatic in good shape, \$12. Wm. B. Parker, Conway, New Hampshire.







# MORE BARGAINS IN BULLETS AND NEW CASES FOR LUCKY HANDLOADERS

Only about twenty calibers in this advertisement. Is your size here?

These ammunition components are of excellent quality. The cases are thicker, stronger and better than we get today in many calibers. They are new and clean. Bullets are much better than the average run-of-factory product. Some of the boxes are a little dusty, but where is the shooter who cares for that when all important features are RIGHT and prices are rarely low?

The military sizes are priced 20% below the bottom figures at which N. R. A. members may buy from the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. You need not be a member to buy here. Sporting sizes are correspondingly low.

It is easy to buy. Just write for what you want, to be sent by mail or express. Primed cases must go by express, but we will remove caps and send by mail if desired. Delivery is made in a few days.

In some calibers we have many thousands; in others only a few hundreds. Orders will be filled as they come, and *I will not substitute.*

## .30-1906 Caliber

Empty cases, new, primed or unprimed. They are bright and clean, very desirable. Standard makes. Price, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets, 150-grain, full-jacketed, target grade, cupro-nickel. Price, 80 cents a hundred.

## .30-40 Caliber

Empty cases, new, primed or unprimed. Good .30-40 cases such as these are hard to find. Price, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets, 220-grain, full-jacketed with cupro-nickel. Target grade. Capable of fine shooting. Price, 80 cents a hundred.

## 7.65 mm. Caliber

Empty, primed cases, boxes of 50 or of 20. Price, \$1.50 a hundred. Bullets, round nose, 215-grain, standard, full-jacketed. Price, \$1.00 a hundred.

## .32 Winchester Special Caliber

New, clean, primed cases, packed in original boxes of 25 each. Price, \$2 a hundred. Bullets, full-jacketed, factory, standard 165-grain. Price, \$1 a hundred. (See .32-40 lead bullets below.)

## .25-35 Caliber

New primed cases in original boxes of 25 each. Price, \$1.62 a hundred. Bullets, 86- and 87-grain, short range, lead bullets only, some factory made and others cast, diameters full, lubricated, very good for target and small game shooting. Price, 75 cents a hundred. Lead bullets, 117-grain, lubricated and sized. Price, 75 cents a hundred.

## .32-40 Caliber

Bullets only, 165-grain, factory, standard grooved bullets, lubricated and sized. Price, 75 cents a hundred. Hudson target bullet, full diameter, cast, sized and lubricated. The bullet that made the .32-40 famous on the range. Price, \$1 a hundred. All these and above .32-caliber bullets are right for 8 mm. rifles. In fact, they shoot better than 8 mm. standard bullets, especially in light and mid-range loads.

## .35 and .401 Winchester S. L's.

New, empty, primed cases and bullets for these and other automatic calibers. Write for prices.

## .30-1903 Caliber

A few 1903 loaded cartridges, 220-grain bullet, clean and attractive. Price, \$2.00 a hundred. Empty primed cases, clean and bright, in boxes of 20. Price, \$1.80 a hundred.

## .303 Caliber British

Empty cases, new, clean and of superior quality, primed, in boxes of 25 each. Price, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets 174-grain, pointed, full-jacketed. Price, 80 cents a hundred.

## 6.5 mm. Caliber

New, empty cases, all unprimed, in boxes of 20. Superior quality. Price, \$2.00 a hundred.

## .45-90 Caliber

New, empty cases, primed, strong and good. Price, \$1.50 a hundred. Bullets, 300-grain, grooved lead, factory standard. Price, \$1.00 a hundred. Bullets, full-jacketed, 295-grain, patented grooved. Price, \$1.50 a hundred.

## .45-70 Caliber

Bullets, 405-grain, full jacketed. Price, \$1.50 a hundred. Bullets, 405-grain, grooved lead, factory standard with hollow base, lubricated. Price, \$1.25 a hundred.

## .30-30 Caliber

A-1 grade primed cases in boxes of 25 each. A handloader cannot afford to bother working over fired cases when new ones which never stick and always hold bullets well are available at \$1.62 a hundred.

## .25 Rim-fire or Stevens

New, empty, rim-fire cases, primed. Price, 50 cents a hundred.

## .45-Caliber for Colt Revolver

Very good, new, primed cases, "F. A." make, thick and strong, in boxes of 20 each. Price, \$1.00 a hundred. Bullets, factory, lead type, grooved, lubricated. Price, 80 cents a hundred.

## .38-Caliber for Colt and S. & W. Revolver

Bullets, lead, 155-grain, hollow base, .360-inch diameter. Price, 60 cents a hundred. Bullets, lead, 155-grain, hollow base, .357-inch diameter. Price, 60 cents a hundred.

## .44-40 Caliber

New, empty cases with smokeless primers, thick and strong, in boxes of 50. Price, \$1.25 a hundred.

Bullets, 200-grain, full-jacketed with deep crimping cannellure. Price, \$1.00 a hundred. Bullets, 200-grain, grooved lead, factory standard, lubricated and sized. Price, 80 cents a hundred.

## .22 Calibers

We have .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle, .22 Winchester r. f., and .22 automatic on hand—both primed cases and bullets. Write for low figures on the quantity you desire.

## .45-Caliber for Automatic Pistol

Cases, new, clean, primed, in boxes of 20 each. Price, 80 cents a hundred. Bullets, standard Government, full-jacketed. Price, \$1.00 a hundred.

## .38-55 Caliber

New, empty cases, primed, both black (smooth) and smokeless (indented) types, in boxes of 25 and of 50. Price, \$1.50 a hundred.

Bullets, 255-grain, soft point, jacketed. Price 80 cents a hundred.

Bullets, 255-grain, grooved lead, factory standard, lubricated and properly sized, in boxes of 25. Price, 80 cents a hundred.

## .40-70 Caliber

New, empty cases, primed, in fine condition, in boxes of 25. This is a slightly bottle-necked cartridge. Price, \$1.50 a hundred.

Bullets, 330-grain, grooved, lead, factory standard. Price, \$1.00 a hundred.

## 7 mm. Caliber

Empty, primed cases, new and highly desirable, boxes of 50 each. Price, \$2.00 a hundred.

Bullets, 175-grain, full-jacketed, target grade. Price, \$1.00 a hundred.

## SHOTGUN SHELLS AND WADS

### 20- and .410- (36-Gauge) Only

These are new empty cases, primed, in fine condition. They are of standard makes and high brass types. Wads are of all kinds. Write for prices on quantities desired.

TERMS: Cash with order or C. O. D. All above prices are net here—transportation is extra.

*Shipments made promptly!*

Address: J. R. MATTERN, Julian, Pa.



# AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM

## *Supreme*

THE American International and Olympic Rifle Team has finished its mission and returns home with the accomplishment of the purpose for which it sailed from these shores. It brings back a record of success and victories in the International Team and individual events and also the Olympic Team and individual events—making a clean sweep with the military, or high powered rifles, including the Individual Running Deer Singles won by Major H. K. Boles, U. S. A. with a score of 41. In winning this match, Major Boles shot the Springfield Rifle and the Remington Hi-Speed 110 Grain cartridge developing 3500 foot seconds velocity.

Briefly, the results are as follows:

### INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS (300 Meters)

TEAM	Stand.	Kneel.	Prone	Total	Ammunition
First, United States	*1613	1766	**1905	5284	Palma
Second, Switzerland	1608	1764	1811	5183	Own
Third, France				5097	Palma

\*First time beat Swiss Standing.

\*\*New Record.

UNITED STATES TEAM	Scores	† Sergeant Fisher—World's Individual Rifle Champion, Score 1075 x 1200. Also Kneeling Champion, Score 365 x 400.
Sergeant Fisher	†1075	
Walter Stokes	†1067	
Sergeant Coulter	1049	
Lieutenant-Commander Osburn	1048	‡Walter Stokes—Prone Champion, Score 383 x 400.
Major Boles	1045	

### INTERNATIONAL PISTOL SHOOTING

High Individual Score on American Pistol Team 516 by Mr. Abbott Lane, with Remington Palma .22 Long Rifle cartridges.

### OLYMPIC COMPETITIONS (Prone. Distance in Meters.)

TEAM	400	600	800	Total	Ammunition
First, United States	245	225	206	676	Palma
Second, Haiti	240	220	186	646	Palma
Third, France	243	214	187	644	Palma

### OLYMPIC INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Score	Ammunition
First, Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S. A.	95	Palma
Second, Lt.-Com. C. T. Osburn, U. S. A. (Lost in Shoot-off)	95	Palma
Third, Larsen, Denmark	93	Own

All of the first twelve Individual competitors excepting Larsen of Denmark and Johansen of Sweden shot Remington Palma Ammunition.

### RUNNING DEER INDIVIDUAL

First, Maj. H. K. Boles, U. S. A.	Score 41 Rem. Hi-Speed
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In all of the Team and Individual shooting in both the International and Olympic contests, the Team used Remington Palma exclusively.

Major Waller, the Team Captain, has reported that this ammunition was eminently satisfactory and the best he has ever known.



## REMINGTON PALMA

### THE ACCURACY CARTRIDGE



# THREE NEW RECORDS for Remington Palma

It was only natural to expect that out of the Third Annual Eastern Small Bore Championship Matches held at Sea Girt, New Jersey, July 2nd to 6th inclusive, should come new records for small bore shooting.

For five days competition of the fiercest kind waged among the cream of Eastern small bore marksmen. Out of it came some new championships and a glorious record for this fine sport. In nearly every case the successful competitor had selected Remington Palma Ammunition, and this same



10 Shot Possible Score of 100 by Mr. John Hession. Remington Rifle, Remington Palma Ammunition

ammunition played an important part in the winning of the three team competitions.

One of the best and smallest groups at one hundred yards is reproduced. It was made with a Remington Rifle and Palma Ammunition by that internationally famous rifleman, Mr. John Hession, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Mr. Hession was the winner of the Individual Grand Aggregate, tied with Mr. L. Theo. Everett who was outranked. Both of these shooters recorded a new record for the matches.

The most sensational shooting of the competition was by Capt. Grosvenor Wotkyns, of Springfield Armory, shooting one of the new model Springfields recently described by him in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, and Mr. R. J. McGarity, of Washington, D. C., shooting in the Two-Man Team Match. McGarity dropped two points at 100 and Wotkyns six, or a total of eight for twenty shots each. Then each fired twenty shots at 200 yards for clean scores.

## PRELIMINARY PALMA

1. H. J. Wood, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Score 225, 30 V's

## PALMA INDIVIDUAL MATCH

1. H. J. Wood, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Score 223

## EASTERN TWO MAN TEAM MATCH

1. Capt. G. L. Wotkyns, U. S. A., Springfield, Mass.  
Mr. R. H. McGarity, Washington, D. C.  
Score 592 (a new record)

## EASTERN SMALL BORE TEAM MATCH

1. National Capital Rifle Club\* Washington, D. C.  
Score 973

\*One half the team shot Palma.

## EASTERN SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP

1. L. Theo. Everett, Mahwah, N. J.  
Score 246

## INDIVIDUAL GRAND AGGREGATE

1. Mr. John W. Hession, New York City  
Score 564  
2. Mr. L. Theo. Everett, Mahwah, N. J.  
Score 564 (a new record)

## 200-YARD RE-ENTRY

1. Capt. Roy L. Bowlin, U. S. A.  
Score 150 26 V's

## 100-YARD RE-ENTRY AGGREGATE

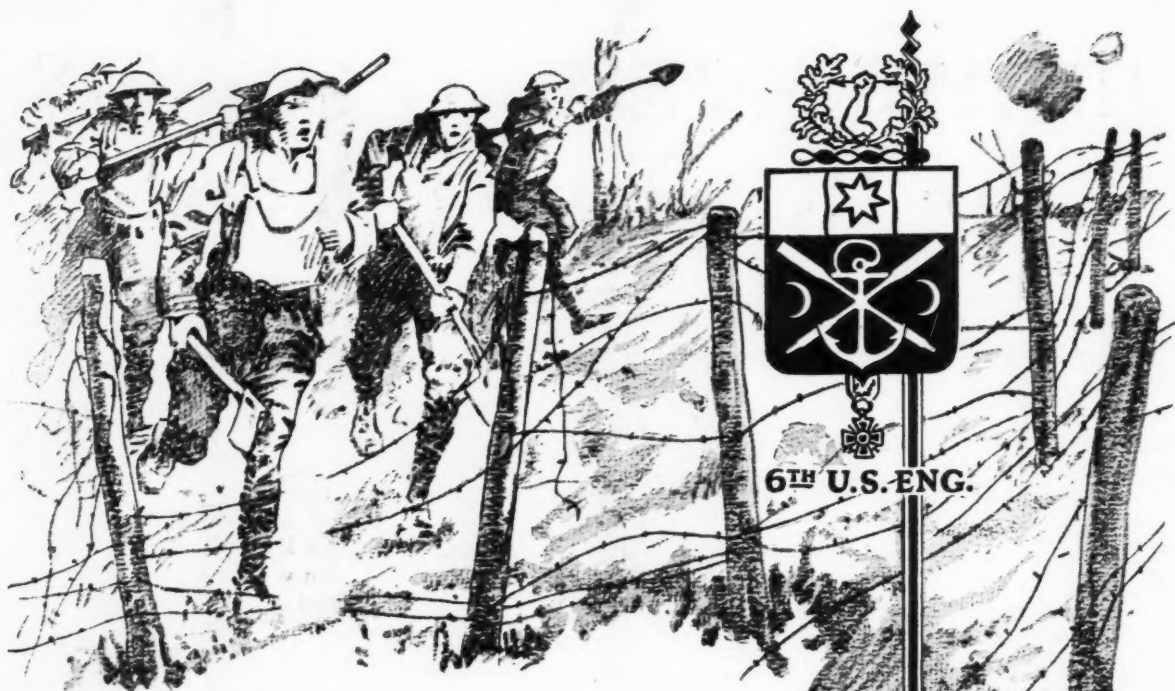
1. R. H. McGarity, Washington, D. C.  
Score 982

# REMINGTON PALMA

## THE ACCURACY CARTRIDGE

REMINGTON  
UMC

REMINGTON  
UMC



## "Carey's Chickens" Carry On!

The great German offensive on the Somme began on March 21st, 1918. The 6th Engineers, U. S. A., were forced to retreat with the 5th British Army.

On March 27th, General Carey succeeded in gathering together all of the slowly retiring forces and made a stand. In the front line of Carey's improvised battalions, which later came to be known as "Carey's Chickens", was the 6th. They fought bravely with whatever weapons they could grasp—picks and shovels as well as rifles—in the desperate struggle to consolidate the line, and at Warfusee-Abancourt they held an infantry sub-sector for a week while in command of their own Colonel—Colonel Hodges.

The 6th played an important part in saving Amiens.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



Du Pont Powder has been inseparably connected with the combat history of every organization in the Service. In 1802, practically all du Pont Powder was made for military purposes. Today, 98% is produced for industrial uses.



